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Wednesday, May 12, 1976
Vaisakha 22, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 12, 1976/Vaiskha 22, 1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fire near Dharampuri in Tamil Nadu due to Explosives

*771. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fire took place in a house in Tamil Nadu on the 17th April 1976, about 8 km. from Dharampuri, resulting in the death of eight persons and serious injuries to fifteen others;

(b) whether the fire was due to the explosives illegally stored in the house; and

(c) the persons involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A fire caused by an explosive accident took place on 16-4-76 in a Cycleshop cum house in Kadathaur Village in Dharampuri District in Tamil Nadu, resulting in the death of 9 persons and injuries to 14 persons.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) K. R. Ramanathan alias Ramudu, the owner of the house, has been arrested on a charge of unauthorised storage of explosives and negligent conduct resulting in death and injuries. The accused is also one of the injured. 4 men, 2 women, 2 girls and one boy died and they include the wife and daughter of the accused. The injured include 8 men, 1 woman, 2 boys and 3 girls.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: May I know from the hon. Minister what was the type of that explosive? I also want to know whether it was dynamite or any other type and from where these explosives came into the possession of the owner of the house, Mr. K. R. Ramanathan alias Ramudu? I also want to know whether he belongs to DMK Party or any other banned organisations?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: DMK Party is not banned.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Any other banned organisations.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: According to the information that is available, Ramudu was storing these explosives unauthorisedly which were meant for agriculture purpose—perhaps it was meant for agriculture purposes for digging wells and tanks—and some of them were used for digging wells and other purposes also. In view of these facts that we have received from the Tamil Nadu Government, it does not seem that there is any political motivation. The information was received at 10.30 A.M.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I want to know under what circumstances this accident took place and why did not the Intelligence Department detect it earlier?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is the purpose why the Station House Officer has been kept under suspension. Previously also this man was indulging in unauthorised storage of explosives. He was once convicted also. For lack of vigilance on the part of the Station House Officer, he has also been kept under suspension and investigation is going on.

Judicious combination of Terrestrial and Satellite Television

*772. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Indian Space Research Organisation has advocated for a judicious combination of terrestrial and satellite television net-work for the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The concept that a combination of satellite and terrestrial system will be the most cost-effective method for a national television network has been voiced from many platforms in the past. The question is now again under study by a special task force set up by Government to examine in detail the communication requirements of the country.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Chairman of Indian Space Research Organisation, Prof. Dhavan, is one of the brilliant and outstanding scientists of our country and his record of service in the field of science and technology is exemplary. The conclusions and deliberations on Space Research should have an impact on the judicious combination of Terrestrial and Satellite television which would result in the network of television in the country. My friend, the hon. Minister, has not mentioned in his reply the conclusions arrived at. May I know what precisely are the conclusions arrived at and what are the ideas they are going to implement?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The hon. Member has asked, whether the Chairman of Indian Space Research Organisation has advocated for a judicious combination of terrestrial and satellite television network for the country. I have said, yes. For obtaining this, we have set up a Group under the Chairmanship of Mr. Rajadhyaksha, the Chief Consultant of the Planning Commission. Prof. Dhavan is one of the Members of this Group. They are to submit their conclusions to us for our action.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will he kindly tell me what are the advantages of the judicious combination of Terrestrial and Satellite television?

MR. SPEAKER: You can meet the Minister and get enlightened. Let not the House go into the technical details.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The hon. Minister should know the technical reasons.

MR. SPEAKER: You can meet the Minister and get to know the technical reasons.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Let him give the broad outlines at least.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: I would like to know whether the microwave links would also be utilised as a feeder station for television transmission.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: In certain circumstances, the microwave links can be used for transmission of television pictures. But these have to be used only in special conditions when it is specially provided and special channels are provided apart from communication system.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: When the US Satellite has been shifted and the Gujarat television system which has been now fed, goes out of use, may I know what sort of combination of Terrestrial and Satellite television the hon. Minister has in mind to see that the installation that is created at some cost to the country would be utilised in combination with Terrestrial relaying system?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The State of Gujarat has had the unique advantage in its favour in the case of Satellite transmission of T.V. Although the State of Gujarat was not included in the original plan for Satellite television experiment, it was nonetheless included in it by the use of Terrestrial transmitter which has been put in the hon. Member's dis-

trict. Now, the NASA Satellite 86 will not be available to us after 31st July this year. There would be a certain break in the villages only in those States of the country where there would be no programme for several months until the terrestrial transmitters start working; but in the SITE villages there would be no break at all. The programmes will continue uninterrupted in all the villages which are at present covered and, therefore, the last person who can complain is Mr. Desai!

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What was the total amount we paid for having this SITE programme in 4,000 villages and by what time will all these 4,000 villages including those in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa etc. be covered by this terrestrial arrangement?

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates more to details. Next question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: This relates to the SITE programme.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not directly connected with it; it is a judicious combination.

Visit of World Bank Team to Orissa to take up Tribal Development Works

*773 SHRI K PRADHANI. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any team of the World Bank visited Orissa very recently to take up Tribal Development Works in that State; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A World Bank Mission visited Orissa in February 1978 and had a preliminary discussion on the possibility of supporting a tribal development programme. It is expected that the Bank will give its views in the matter shortly.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the amount that is going to be spent in Orissa will come as aid or as loan. Secondly, if it is to come as loan, what are the conditions thereof?

SHRI OM MEHTA: The deliberations are still of a preliminary nature and we have not yet taken a view on the whole thing. Unless we take a final view, I cannot say whether the amount which will be coming will come as loan or in what form it will be coming to us.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: There is a sub-Plan which is being taken up by the Central and State Governments. I would like to know whether this amount, if at all it comes from the World Bank, will be in addition to it or in place of it

SHRI OM MEHTA: As I have said, the discussions are still of a preliminary nature and we have not yet taken any final view.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This Tribal Development programme is a very good ideal and it will go a long way in implementing the 20 point economic programme of the Prime Minister. In this context, may I know whether this tribal development, instead of being confined to Orissa, will be extended to neighbouring States also like Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and whether schemes covering these areas will suggested to the World Bank for their financial assistance so that the whole tribal belt can be developed in all the State?

SHRI OM MEHTA: The World Bank team was here to identify programmes which could increase agricultural production in the country and, in that connection, they visited Orissa and become interested in Orissa and wanted to do certain things there. But, still, as I have said, a final view has not yet been taken

As for the tribal areas, whether they are in Andhra Pradesh or Orissa or elsewhere in the country, we have got sub-Plans and, for these sub-Plans, the States have been provided with Rs. 1,000 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: His suggestion is that you should approach the World Bank.

SHRI OM MEHTA: We have got our own money and we have provided a sufficient amount in the Fifth Five Year Plan and, in this year also, Rs. 40 crores has been provided for the tribal areas. If we have no money we can go to them, but why should we when we have our own?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: May I know whether this tribal development scheme of the World Bank is an integrated part of the Five Year Plan or is a new, independent scheme? If it is the latter, what are the features thereof?

SHRI OM MEHTA: I have already said we have not taken a final view.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he has said it is still in the preliminary stage.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: You should give us some protection. I am not asking about the details of the scheme.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether it is part of the Five Year Plan or not.

SHRI OM MEHTA: It is not part of the Plan.

Foreign investment for industrial Growth

*774. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are inviting foreign investment in order to enhance the industrial growth for this financial year;

(b) if so, which countries are investing and in which sectors of industries, public or private;

(c) whether Government have relaxed their collaboration and licensing policy to meet the terms of these foreign investors; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). Government's policy towards foreign investment continues to be higly selective and aims at filling technological gaps and expanding exports. Therefore, foreign investment is allowed where the technology to be imported is highly sophisticated or has not been developed indigenously. Collaborations are considered for non-priority industries as well where the entire production or a substantial portion thereof is proposed to be exported.

At present there are 16 proposals for foreign equity participation pending consideration of the Government. Out of these, only one proposal relates to the public sector. The countries involved are U.P., U.S.A., Federal Republic of Germany, Holland, Bermuda, Spain etc. These proposals are at various stages of consideration and will be decided on merits in accordance with the existing policy and guidelines.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: From the statement it appears that the Government's policy towards foreign investment is highly selective and aims at filling technological gaps and expanding exports; he says that foreign investment is allowed where the technology to be imported is highly sophisticated or has not been developed indigenously. If it is a question of only highly sophisticated technology or a technology which is not available in our country, I would like to know how Hindustan Lever are manufacturing Sunlight, Lifebuoy, Surf, Vim, Rexona, Vanaspati and Anik ghee. I do not know whether these involve sophisticated technology. I think, anybody can produce these things. Therefore, how is it that Hindustan Lever and Coca Cola have been allowed to manufacture these things. I would like to know whether this is going to come to an end or another licence is being given to them to expand the same things which any Tom, Dick or Harry can do.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The question is about inviting foreign investment and which are the countries which are investing and so on. The hon. Member

has referred to the question of Hindustan Lever having Sunlight and other soaps which are their own brand names and in which no question of collaboration comes. How we have to deal with the existing firms and their capital structure under the FERA, we have considered and made our recommendations to the Reserve Bank.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether his attention has been drawn to the recommendation of the National Committee on Science and Technology which submitted its report in 1973. They said that there should be no equity and so on. I would like to know whether that report has been considered by the Government and if so, the decision taken thereon.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The observations of the Committee have been taken into account and, as I have said, in order to encourage the increasing use of the indigenous technology, Government have de-licensed all industries which are willing to take the technology from the national laboratories or the Indian institutions abroad.

So far as approval of foreign technology is concerned, we are doing it on a very very selective basis. We have permitted only in cases where very large commitments for exports, 85 to 100 per cent, have been undertaken. In the case of tomato paste, for instance—it has been a classical case that has been pointed out—it is by an Indian party resident abroad on a basis of 80 per cent export to meet a particular requirement, and we have permitted it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I could not quite follow the reply that the hon. Minister gave to the first question asked by Shri S. M. Banerjee. The question does not relate to foreign collaboration; it relates to foreign investment, foreign investment in order to enhance the industrial growth for this financial year, which countries are investing and in which sectors of industries. That is the question. I would like to know from him once again, on the basis of this criterion which is laid down in the statement, namely, sophisticated technology to fill technological gaps and the need for expanding exports, how does this criterion fit in with the products which are being manufactured in this country by such firms as Cadbury or Colgate, Palmolive or Coca Cola or the whole lot of other foreign concerns which are making things like after-shave lotions and toilet powders and so on. What is the technological gap here, I am not able to follow. Is it that we are not able to produce these things in our country? Why are such firms continually allowed to manufacture these things?

SHRI T. A. PAI: There is some confusion, which I shall clarify. The question of the existing investment should not be confused with the question which seeks to invite foreign capital to expand the growth prospects and all that. I may assure the House that there have not been many offers of foreign capital coming into the country. From 1969 to March 1972, out of 1,768 cases of licences that were issued, collaboration arrangements and financial arrangement were approved only in 277 cases constituting 15.6 per cent. On an average, the investment of foreign capital has been of the order of about 35 to 37 crores of rupees per year which also takes into consideration the investment of the profits made by the already existing companies in their own industries. Therefore, the question of new capital coming in has not been much. If the Hindustan Lever has been making some soaps and other things, where is the question of their borrowed technology? It has been functioning in India for several years. There has not been any collaboration arrangement. Therefore, there is no question of technology being foreign.

So far as Cadburys and other such companies are concerned, all these cases come under FERA. As regards exports markets for them, recently in Hungary I have found that the products made in India by Cadburys and Colgate—Palmolive have better prospects of being sold and we are encouraging these people in their exports.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: After giving facilities to persons of Indian origin settled abroad to bring their savings to India in foreign exchange—they have to deposit that in foreign exchange—may I know, if such persons have come out with their desire to give active support for the industrial growth to India and to obtain license from you to start some industries which could give impetus to industrial growth?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We would certainly like to make a distinction between foreign investment and investment of non-residents Indians bringing their capital, because this distinction is absolutely essential so that in future we might not mix them upwith foreign capital coming to India. We have not only announced the scheme, we are also in touch with the State Government so that such applications which are received are processed quickly and the State Government provide them with land, power, and water and other requirements so that the industries may be set up without much difficulties.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: I would like to know, if the foreign investors for their projects in this financial year have accepted the condition of 40—60 equity capital under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and the working of the foreign Exchange Regulations Act has in no way given any setback for the investment by foreign investors.

SHRI T. A. PAI: If the country's policies are very clearly known, it is for the foreign investors to decide whether to invest in India or not. So far as we are concerned, we would approve the collaborations in technoloyg rather than foreign participation, unless it is in a sophisticated area where we find that the parties are not willing to give collaboration without any involvement. They have not only accepted the condition of 40—60 equity capital, in many cases we have approved this below 40 per cent.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a good policy that only where there is a technological gap, we allow or encourage foreign investment. I would like to know, if the Government has identified the areas and industries where there is this technological gap, and if they have broadcast this through our embassies in the countries from where we want to encourage investment. Which are the particular industries, where we find this technological gap and we want to encourage foreign investment for growth of our own industries.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Appendix I was considered to be a sophisticated field, but we find that in many of these industries, foreign investment or foreign collaboration may not be necessary. We are continuously reviewing this list and we would like to make the position very clear in which industries foreign investment would be permitted, but we are not anxious about canvassing investment.

Shortage of Spares in Nationalised Collieries

*776. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised collieries are facing shortage of spares; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to solve the problem of non-availability of spares expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Certain difficulties have, however, been faced in obtaining certain spares for mining machinery under foreign aided schemes from time to time which are sorted out by mutual discussions with the aid-giving countries.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: May I know from the Minister; he has said that 'certain difficulties have, however, been faced in obtaining certain spares..' What are those 'certain difficulties' and what are those 'certain spares' for mining machinery and which are the countries which are giving aid in this regard and upto what extent?

SHRI K. C. PANT: There are some Soviet-aided projects where some of

the equipment which had been purchased sometime back has become obsolete and is no longer manufactured in that country. So, this is the type of equipment where we are negotiating that they may give us the drawings so that we may manufacture the spares here.

This kind of difficulties has cropped up in respect of spare parts for several kinds of machinery and equipment like dumpers, drills and shovels and some underground mining equipment also.

Similarly, in respect of Polish machinery there were some difficulties in getting spares and we are utilising the Indo-Polish Joint Commission to negotiate with the other side to get the spares.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: My second question is: how much more money would be required for the purchase of machinery in the course of the next three years and what would be the value of spare parts required by the end of the Fifth Plan and by the end of the Sixth Plan separately and whether setting up of any ancillary industries would be required to manufacture these parts in this country?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Under the Advance Action Programme, Government have approved in principle proposals of placement of orders to the extent of Rs. 279 crores by Coal India Ltd., during the first two years of the Fifth Plan and this figure I do have with me and I have the figure of import licences held by Coal India Ltd., under the automatic licensing scheme. It comes to about Rs. 2 crores. I do not have the full figures for the spares. Equipment purchase is all right. Spares purchase is a decentralised item. Equipment purchase figures can be obtained from CIL in case of equipment which is of high value. But low value equipment is not purchased in a centralised way and the spares are purcased in a very decentralised way. Therefore, that is something which will be found in the accounts of the company and sometimes at the various working areas as it is highly decentralised.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: What about promoting ancillary industries to manufacture the spares?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I can in one sentence say that we are encouraging ancillaries. We have set up a committee for this purpose. It has identified the equipment that can be built by the ancillaries and we are trying to help them.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the Government if some arrangement has been arrived at as to the revaluation of our rupee as compared to the rouble?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I think the Finance Ministry may probably be able to answer it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the NAMC in the public sector which is producing mining machinery is in a position to manufacture spare parts required for the collieries?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Not NAMC alone manufactures spares but a large number of other companies both in the public and private sectors have been developed in respect of manufacture of spares for the coal industry in the last few years. You know in the last few years a lot of equipment and spare parts have been purchased as well as utilised for bringing back into use the old machinery which was lying idle. This has been done and this has been done by taking into account the total manufacturing capacity in the country and where there are gaps, we fill those gaps by developing them.

बजट से पूर्व के मूल्यों पर वस्तुओं की बिक्री

*777. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि केन्द्रीय बजट में जिन वस्तुओं पर कर घटाये गये है उनकी बाजार मे अब भी पुरानी दरों पर बेचा जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली मे ऐसे व्यापारियों अथवा दुकानदारों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) A random survey of retail prices carried out in Delhi in the Post-Budget period, of commodities for which excise duties have been reduced, indicates that the commodities are being sold at prices lower than those prevailing in the Pre-Budget period.

(b) No case of overcharging for the price fixed statutorily or that displayed by the traders has come to the notice of the Delhi Administration since the commencement of current financial year.

(c) Does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: Question 780 may also be combined with Question 777.

Survey of the price lists of the Essential items and Consumer Goods

+

SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

*780. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the price lists of the essential items and consumer goods distributed through the fair price shops; and

(b) if so, outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Fair price shops/ration shops distribute rice, wheat and levy sugar, the selling prices of which are statutorily fixed by Government. In certain States, wheat products such as atta, maida, suji are also distributed at fixed prices through these outlets.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, जो मेरा सवाल है उसका पहला भाग था क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि केन्द्रीय बजट में जिन वस्तुओं पर कर घटाये गए है उनको बाजार मे अब भी पुरानी दरों पर बेचा जा रहा है—यह मैं अब भी पूछ रहा हूं कि उसके बारे मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है । मेरे प्रश्न का पार्ट (बी) दिल्ली के बारे में है । लेकिन मैं तो उन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बारे मे सरकार से पूछना चाहता था जहा पर आज की बात मैं बता रहा हूं कि बजट के पूर्व के दामों पर ही सामग्रियां बेची जा रही हैं । बजट मे कामन मैन के लिए आपने जो टैक्सेज मे कमी की थी, जैसे कपडा धोने के साबुन, नहाने के साबुन, ब्लेड और बिजली के पखों मे भी कमी की थी लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे कसबे है या ब्लाक लेविल के टाउन हैं वहां पर अभी भी बजट पूर्व मूल्यो पर चीजे बेची जा रही हैं ।

दिल्ली की जहां तक बात है, आपने कोका कोला के मूल्यों को बढाया तो जिनके पास कम दामों में खरीदी हुई कोका कोला की बोतलों का स्टाक था उन्होंने अगले दिन से ही कोका कोला के दाम बढा दिए लेकिन ब्लेड, साबुन वगैरह जिनके दाम कम हुए उनके दाम कम नहीं किए गए ।

इसलिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हू, सरकार उस दिन की बात छोड़ दे क्या आज भी सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे कोई सर्वेक्षण करायेगी कि जिन चीजो के दाम कम किए गए हैं वह कम हुए या नही तथा वह कम दामो पर ही बिके और जो कोई उसका उल्लघन करे उसके खिलाफ कडी कार्यवाही की जाये ?

SHRI T A. PAI The question related to Delhi In all 923 checkings of various licences of fair price shops selling items, the prices of which are statutorily fixed by the Delhi Administration and for display of price tags were conducted by the Department during the period 1st April 1976 to 9th May 1976 No case of over-charging from the price fixed was detected Since the retail prices of essential commodities are varying from place to place in the local markets of the Union territory of Delhi, the Administration proposes to call a meeting so as to fix the margin of profit to be other essential commodities

So far as States are concerned, we will in form them to check up to see as to where the prices have not reacted to the reduction of excise in some other essential commodities

श्री शकर दयाल सिह मत्री महोदय बार बार दिल्ली का ही जवाब दे रहे है, यह दु ख की बात है । मेरा सवाल था

That the commodities, the taxes on which were reduced under the Central Budget, are still being sold in the market at old rates My question is not particularly about Delhi market. I am also talking and asking about the rural market May I know from the Government that in the rural areas they are still charging the old rates What steps is Government proposing to take against those persons or shop keepers who are still charging the old prices?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I hope that the question has been more happily framed because the second question related to the action taken in Delhi and, therefore, we prepared our notes likewise in our reply If there are instances, I am not denying that

MR SPEAKER Part (a) of the question is very clear Part (b) is about Delhi There is nothing wrong with the framing of the question

SHRI T A PAI We have not conducted any survey all over the country We can only say that in Delhi where the survey has been conducted this is the result But this is not possible in many cases where the goods were in the pipeline and the retailers may have sold at the pre-budget rate But we are insisting that all the products manufactured after this be priced at reduced rates If there are any instances where these abuses are talking place, the Members may kindly bring the same to my notice In the mean while I a alerting the state Government to have a check into it and to see whether there have been any reductions as we would have wished

MR SPEAKER I think the hon Member has been very specific in saying that in regard to Coca cola where there was increase in duty the price was increased But there are others and he gives such instances There are certain commodities like soaps etc where this was reduced but they have not decreased the price That is what he says

SHRI T A PAI I have a list before me where officially the manufacturers have reduced the price so far as soap is concerned These relate to the big manufacturers who produce nearly 75 per cent The balance goes to small scale sector who make soap and other detergents, and they have to meet the competition from the bigger sector which has reduced the price. But if, in spite of this, any hon Member brings before me any specific instance, I will certainly go into that

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरे क्षेत्र चतरा, झुमरी तलैया और सभी जगह पुराने दामों पर ही चीजें बिक रही हैं—मैं केवल दिल्ली की ही बात नहीं कह रहा हूं ।

SHRI T. A. PAI: I will ask the State Governments to look into it.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : स्पीकर साहब, मैं देहली के बारे में ही सवाल करना चाहता हूं । देहली में आज भी अगर देखा जाये तो कुछ चीजें पिछले दामों पर, बजट से पहले के दामों पर बल्कि कुछ उससे भी ज्यादा दामों पर बिक रही हैं । सुपर बाजार में भी बिक रही हैं । जहां तक दाम कम करने की बात है, मैं कहूंगा फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर भी वह नहीं हुआ है । बेशक यह खुशी की बात है कि इधर सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए उससे बिला शुबह एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन के दाम गिरे हैं लेकिन जहांतक इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स का सवाल है वह सिर्फ यही नहीं कि गिरे नहीं बल्कि बाज जगह बढे भी हैं । मिसाल के तौर पर चीनी इसी देहली के अंदर फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर और सुपर बाजार में पहले के ही दामों पर बिक रही है । मैं ने मिनिस्टर साहब को रसीद भी नत्थी करके भेजी थी कि चीनी के दाम बजट के बाद बढा लिए गए इसी नार्थ एवेन्यु के इलाके मे जहां पर मैं रहता हू । इसी तरह से आप देखें कपास के दाम कम हुए लेकिन टेक्सटाइल के दाम कहीं कम नही हुए बल्कि बजठ के बाद उसके दाम कुछ बढ़े हैं । फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर भी जो कपड़ा बिक रहा है उसके दाम कम नहीं हैं । मेरा कहना है चीनी के दाम बजट के बाद बजाये कम होने के कुछ बढ़े हैं । कम होने का तो सवाल ही नहीं है । टेक्सटाइल के दाम भी कम नहीं हुए हैं । इधर हाल में सरसों के तेल के दाम काफी बढे हैं । इसलिए मेहरबानी कर के मिनिस्टर साहब बतायें कि सरकार ने कोई ऐसा सर्वे कराया तो उसके क्या नतीजे निकले हैं और आगे के लिए सरकार का क्या इरादा है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The levy price of sugar has not gone up in fair-price shops. If any fair-price shop is selling above controlled rate, I should like to have details so that I can look into it. Fair-price shops sell other essential commodities like suji, maida etc. as I have stated already, as specified by the Government. Consumer cooperatives etc. sell all other essential commodities at retail prices which are fixed by themselves in order to compete with the market which would be a balancing factor. Our Ministry called a meeting of the manufacturers and discussed with them and they agreed to reduce the post-budget price so that excise-reduction benefits will be substantially passed on to consumers.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, out of these essential commodities, with reference to the question of Mr. Sambhali, one of the major items is the foodgrains and, of those which are distributed through the fair price shops, the major item happens to be wheat. I want to know whether it has come to the kind notice of the Minister that last year's wheat which is being sold through many parts of the country has deteriorated considerably and also whether any complaints have come to his notice. If not whether he will kindly take cognisance of my complaint from the District of North Canara right now and withdraw the hunderds of tons of wheat which have gone substandard and which are good enough as cattle feed and not good enough for human consumption.

MR. SPEAKER : This question should be referred to the Food Minister.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, if you will kindly bear with me, this is most relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: It may be relevant. But, the question is about the price and not about the deterioration in wheat. Shri Pai is not the person to answer this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, may draw his kind attention to this fact that there are some people who conducted *pada yatra* in Delhi, itself and on that particular day when *pada yatra* took place, the prices came down and the correct prices were exhibited and the moment it was over, the same price was again exhibited. This has not only happened in Delhi. But, even Kanpur followed Delhi. So, I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that though the prices had come down in the case of Mustard oil, Postman oil etc., as a matter of fact, they have again shown an upward trend. If so, what steps have been taken by Government to see that the prices do not rise—I am not talking of retail prices—the retailers will not sell that at cheaper rate unless the wholesale price is also reduced on that.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken in this regard.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, the price of Postman oil and others is related to the groundnut oil price as long as basic oil prices have not gone up. But, if there has been any increase in it, we shall certainly review it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I do not know to which precise budget period he referred it when it was said that the prices have come down. May I know of the Minister whether he has studied the wholesale price index and the consumers' price index given by the two important economic journals—the *Economic Times* and *Financial Express*—which have shown an increase in the month of April? May I also know of the Ministers *inter-alia*, whether it is attributable only to added money supply or it is attributable also to speculative tendencies and malpractices in distribution which are reappearing as reported by some of the newspapers or is it due to mere seasonal fluctuations?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We seem to forget that the seasonal fluctuations also affect the price. In many cases, we have been waiting for the prices to come down. They have come downsteadily and 51 per cent of the cost of living index is made up by foodgrains and therefore, wherever the foodgrains prices have slightly gone up, the cost of living index has also shown the variation. The variation is only .2 per cent last week and again it comes down.

So long, there is no abnormal rise. But, we would like to see what we have to do about it.

SHRI P. M. Mehta: Sir, I would like to ask supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER: We have spent 15 minutes on this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: You do not allow me to put my supplementary, This is the third time that you are not allowing me to put my supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. It is unfair. Everybody should get a chance and whosoever catches my eye should get a chance. Next question.

Manufacture of Protinex

*778. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Protinex' is a drug item;

(b) whether the company manufacturing Protinex is earning excess profits on the production and sale of this item; and

(c) whether Government intend to bring Protinex and similar items under the price control to ensure their availability at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Protinex is a patented name for protein hydrolysate, which was licensed as a drug item, under Schedule No. 22—Drugs & Pharmaceuticals of the First Schedule of the IDR Act. In 1971, the company manufacturing this item applied to the Drug Control Administration of the Government of Maharashtra to get it registered as a food item as they were not sure of the therapeutic value of this product. In February 1976, they have again applied and have been re-registered by the Drug Control Administration, for manufacture of Protinex as a drug item.

2. As a drug item, protinex would be subject to the Drug Price Control Order of 1970 and the question of fixation of its price in terms of the relevant order is under examination of the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilisers.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: I would like to know from the Minister whether Messrs. Pfizer possess a specific industrial licence for Protinex and if so, the details thereof; when the company obtained the industrial licence under one scheduled industry? How have they been changing to other scheduled industries without government's approval? May I further know whether the company can do so on its own accord? If so under what provisions?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, I have not been able to hear him.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: I want to know whether Messrs. Pfizer obtained an industrial licence for Protinex and if so, the details thereof; when did the company obtain the industrial licence?

MR. SPEAKER: Without reading, can you speak out?

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: May I know when Mr. Pfizer got the licence under one scheduled industry? Has it not violated it when it changed to the other scheduled industry?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The statement given by the Minister to this question discloses severe violations of the acts and rules. The statement says:

> "As a drug item, Protinex would be subject to the Drug Price Control Order of 1970."

In 1970 the Protinex was marketed as a drug item but approval for price under Drug Price Control Order has never been obtained. It means that there is violation of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. According to the statement Pfizer has also violated the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951. May I know whether the Government is going to set-up a one-man Commission to go into all those violations by Messrs Pfizer? Mr. Raman, Secretary, Industries Ministry is a competent man.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a suggestion for action.

SHRI K S. CHAVDA: May I know what steps the Government have taken in respect of violation of this Act?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, M/s. Pfizer who are licensed to make Protinex had declared it a drug for getting a licence in 1960. Afterwards they got it registered as a food article because they were not sure of the therapeutic value of this drug. In 1976 they have again declared it as a drug. If they switch on from drug to food article they should get the permission of Industrial Development Ministry under IDR Act. They have not done it and, as such, violated the Act. Secondly, they should have got the price fixed under Drug Price Control Order which they

have not done, and, as such, have violated on this account also. Further they have produced in excess of the licensed capacity and, as such, have violated on this account also. The Ministry of Chemicals have been asked to go into the entire question of these violations.

DR. RANEN SEN: Sir, the question of M/s. Pfizer violating the rules and the provisions of the Act has been raised in this House for at least four to five times but this Government's answer was that the matter is being considered. After the statement made by the hon'ble Minister it becomes clear that they have violated on several accounts. May I know when the Government came to know about these violations and after having to know about these violations what concrete steps were taken against this company?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The violations were taken note of by us when certain Members brought them to our notice. We find that the Drug Administration of Maharashtra was involved in it, because they had at one stage declared it as a food article and at another declared it as a drug. So the question will have to be looked into for what purpose and for what reasons this was done, and whether the company was authorised to increase their production at any time. These are matters to be looked into before any prosecution can be launched. The matter has now been referred to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers to take necessary action.

DR. RANEN SEN: For more than a year this is pending.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: They declared it as a food article in 1971. What have you been doing regarding the Drug Price Control Order in 1970?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर ड्रग होता तो हम लोगों को सी० जी० एच० एस० अस्पताल में मिलता । लेकिन वहां न मिल कर डाक्टर लोग हम लोगों को प्रेस्क्राइब कर देते हैं कि दुकान से प्रोटीन की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए खरीद लें, और हम लोग बाजार से ले लेते हैं, दूध में मिला कर इस को पीते हैं । अब सवाल है कि इस में क्या क्या पदार्थ हैं यह भी पता नहीं है, और डाक्टर लोग इस को आम तौर से प्रेस्क्राइब नहीं करते है, लोग करते हैं । तो दूसरे सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है, यह फूड है या ड्रग है ? तो और यदि ड्रग है तो क्या कीमत है, और फूड है तो क्या कीमत है ? अगर ड्रग है तो सरकार क्यों नहीं अपने सरकारी अस्पतालों में इस को रखती है ताकि हार्ट पेशेन्ट्स को मिला करे ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As my Ministry has been mentioned, I took the permission of the Minister and I would seek your permission to clarify this.

As far as the original licence of the company is concerned, they took it as a licence for manufacture as a drug item. From 1960 to 1970, they were selling it as a drug item. The price was fixed; after 1963, no price increase was given, but the price was fixed under the 1963 Control Order. From 1970 onwards the Maharashtra Government gave them permission to sell it as a food article.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: In 1971.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: 1971. According to the Maharashtra Act, the Maharashtra Government is fully authorised to do it. But as far as the party is concerned, they should not have relied only on the permission of the Maharashtra Government; they should have approached the ID Ministry for change of the drug pro-

duct. They have not done so. So as Shri Pai has said, they are not wholly responsible or accountable to us on all the counts. As for the violation of the I(DR) Act, Shri Pai's Ministry is concerned; as far as, the Drug Control price is concerned or excess production is concerned, it is the concern of my Ministry.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Essential Commodities Act is also there. He is responsible for both.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Central Sector Scheme to save the State of Orissa against flood Devastation.

*778-A SHRI ARJUN SETHI. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have suggested to the Centre to spare 50 per cent of its share of the power to be generated at Bhimkund after its completion, for implementing stage I of the project, as a Central sector schemes to save the State against flood devastation; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bhimkund is a multipurpose project envisaging irrigation, flood control and generation of power.

It is not proposed to take up this project for implementation in the Central Sector for the present.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The river Baitharini in Orissa is now considered a river of sorrow. Since the State Government's ways and means position is not satisfactory, they have suggested to the Government of India to execute this project and they are prepared to forego 50 per cent of the power to be generated in this dam to the Centre. They have further suggested that if the Government of India would like to have discussion regarding this matter, they should also communicate to the Government of Orissa. May I know whether in this context the Government of India are prepared at least to have discussion with the Government of Orissa to finalise or formulate modalities to execute this project so that the flood destruction is minimised?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The project report for stage I of the Bhimkund project had been sent to the Central and water Power Commission and the Commission sent its comments to the State government in September 1975, replies to which are awaited from the state government. At this stage all I can say is that the techno-economic viability of the scheme will have to be determined before a final view can be taken on the scheme as a whole and its implementation is concerned. As for discussions with the Orissa Government, even without the hon. Member's recommending, we always do have discussions with the state governments.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: My original question was addressed to the ministry of agriculture because this is a flood Control measure and a part of the Project is concerned with him. They should at least invite the state government for a discussion and chalk out plan for executing this project because it is a serious matter and every year floods are causing destruction of an alarming extent.

MR. SPEAKER: You should ask the State government to come here.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: They have already written to the ministry of agriculture and irrigation as well as the ministry of power, so they should communicate their willingness in regard to this matter.

SHRI K. C. PANT: If I need to reiterate it, I express my willingness to meet the state government any time they want.

Utilisation of Funds cleared to Swiss Aid Abroad

*782. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that huge amount of money was cleared to Swiss Aid Abroad by the Reserve Bank of India for educational purposes;

(b) if so, the amount thereof and when was it paid and whether it was paid to political persons;

(c) whether that money was actually utilised for the educational purposes only; and

(d) if not, how the money was utilised and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government are aware that financial aid for certain educational institutions in Maharashtra and Gujarat has been received through the normal banking channels from Swiss Aid Abroad.

According to information available to the Government, the following amounts have been received since 1968.

Name of recipient	Amount Rs.	Year	Purpose
(i) Shri Lalbhai D. Naik r/o Navsari, Valsad, Gujarat.	2,50,000	1968	For construction of an Ashram building at Village Ambheti Taluka Dharampur, District Valsad.
(ii) Sh. Babubai J. Patel, President of Bhartiya Uttar Bunjadi Trust at Village Agashi, distt. Bulsar.	3,80,000	1972-73	For construction of Bhartiya Uttar Vidyalaya and its hostel
(iii) Ambheti Gram Sewa Kendra, Gujarat.	2,84,000	1969-70 & 1972-73	For development of Bunjadi Vikas (rural school).

(c) and (d). Government has no specific information regarding misutilisation of the financial aid given for educational purposes.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष जी, , मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि स्विस एड ऐब्रौड का स्विटजरलैंड में क्या फ़ौरमेशन है ? क्या यह सही है कि इस के 5 अमरीकन डायरेक्टर्स हैं और 4 स्विटजरलैंड के हैं ? और क्या यह भी सही है कि यहां इस एजेन्सी का एक परमानेंट रिप्रजेन्टेटिव हिन्दुस्तान में रहता है ? क्या यह सही है कि इतने थोड़े अमाउन्ट के लिए एक परमानेंट रिप्रजेन्टेटिव यहां कैसे रहेगा ? क्या यह सही है कि टोटल रिवौल्यूशन के वक्त में जनरल सेक्रेटरी, स्विस एड ऐब्रौड, अहमदाबाद में ठहरा ? तो छोटे से अमाउन्ट के लिये, 10,5 लाख के लिये , यहां नहीं आयेगा, इस के पीछे क्या हाथ है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN. I have no information as regards the directors. One Swiss representative is staying here in Almora, U.P. and his name is Pierre Oppliger. Of course, beyond this, they have been giving aid to various institutions since 1960. There was agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Switzerland regarding the entry of

relief supplies and packages into the country. But, anyway, this financial aid has been coming since 1960 to this country. As the hon. Members are aware, there was no regulation in regard to the entry of foreign money into India for these charitable institutions. Recently we have passed an enactment, that is, the Foreign Contribution Regulations Act. Before that there was no law in existence to regulate the inward remittances of money.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He has mentioned the names of others. The names of the ruling Congressmen have not been given.

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री पटेल ने पैसा लिया है।

(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sale of Land by former Maharaja of Bhavnagar

*775. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the former Maharaja of Bhavnagar has sold about 40 thousand acres of land both agricultural and urban; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken against such transactions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Cost of Generation of Power from Oil Fuel at Neyveli

*779. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of generation of power from the oil fuel generator units at Neyveli and from lignite fuel generator sets: and

(b) the reasons for using oil as fuel when the prices of oil are high?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The average cost of generation of power at the lignite fired units and the oil fired units of Neyveli Power Station for 1975-76 was as below:—

Lignite based power—12.107 p./Kwhr.

Oil based power—32.682 p./Kwhr.

(b) To meet the acute power shortage in Tamil Nadu, two units of 50 MW each of the Neyveli Power Station are being operated on oil as the lignite fired units are underutilised due to non-availability of adequate quantity of lignite. However, the units are proposed to be reconverted to lignite firing by 1979-80 when adequate lignite will be available to fully feed the power station.

Manufacture of Crankshaft by Foundry Forge Plant of HEC, Ranchi

*781. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's first Crankshaft has been, manufactured by the Foundry Forge Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) whether earlier the component was being imported from USA; and

(c) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi will be able to produce the required number of Crankshafts in a year or two?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) HEC for the first time pro-

duced crankshafts for high horse power diesel engines in 1975 required by Diesel Locomotives Works, Varanasi. With the exception of crankshafts for high horse power diesel engines, such as diesel engines for locomotives, smaller crankshafts were already being manufactured in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Production of Crankshafts is being increased progressively and HEC expects to meet the Railways projected requirement of 150 Nos. of BG crankshafts per year by 1978-79.

Funds allotted for the Development of North Bengal and Backward Districts of West Bengal

*783. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how much money Government has allotted for the development of North Bengal and other backward districts of West Bengal for the current plan period; and

(b) what was the demand of the West Bengal Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission approves outlays for various heads of development for the State Plan as a whole. Allocations for individual districts are made subsequently by the concerned State Governments. However, in the case of West Bengal, under the Plan Head 'Special and Backward Areas', which includes North Bengal, an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs has been approved against Rs. 863 lakhs proposed by the State Government for their Annual Plan 1976-77. This includes an outlay of Rs. 33 lakhs for North Bengal. Subsequently, in their Budget the State Government have raised the allocations under this head to Rs. 217 lakhs. This includes a provision of Re. crore for North Bengal.

The above provision is in addition to funds which will flow to these areas from other sector programmes and the hill and tribal sub-plans.

Irrigation Plans for Bihar

*784. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared recently two irrigation plans for Bihar; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) Yes, Sir. Two irrigation schemes, namely, Dakranalla Pump Scheme (Phase-I) and Surajgarha Pump Canal Scheme have been cleared by the Planning Commission during April, 1976.

(b) The salient features of these two projects are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. *Dakranalla Pump Scheme (Phase-I)*:

The project envisages lifting of 8.61 cumecs of water from Ganga to irrigate 17,343 hectares in Monghyr district. The pumping is proposed to be done in two stages. The first stage pumps to lift 8.61 cumecs by 15.4 metres are located about 4.8 km. south of Monkhyr town at the confluence of Dakranalla with Ganga. The second stage pumps to lift 6.8 cumecs by 13.1 metres are located about 11.3 kms. south west of Jamalpur railway station. An embankment is proposed to be constructed on the

Kiul (Harohar) river to afford flood control in the command of the Dakra Nalla scheme. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 849.24 lakhs.

2. *Surajgarha Pump Scheme*:

The scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 112.32 lakhs, envisages kharif irrigation in the district of Monghyr by lifting 3.4 cumecs of water from river Harohar, a tributary of Ganga. The culturable commanded area is 4,125 hectares and will irrigate 3302 hectares annually.

Surrender by Underground Rebels in Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh

*785. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of underground rebels in Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh who have surrendered during the last two years;

(b) the number of them still underground;

(c) whether the surrendered persons have been taken into custody; and

(d) the precautions taken to see that they do not revert to their illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI): (a) According to information available with the Govt. of India, 1236 underground in Nagaland and 274 underground in Mizoram came overground during the two calendar years 1974 and 1975. Arunachal Pradesh has been peaceful and has no underground.

(b) No authentic figures are available.

(c) and (d). The policy of the Govt. has been that those underground who come overground voluntarily, giving up the path of violence, are not taken into custody. They are allowed to go to their respective villages and given financial and other assistance for their rehabilitation. The State/UT Governments have schemes for grainful employment and economic rehabilitation of such persons. These include providing Govt. jobs for those found fit, rehabilitation on land, giving of agricultural loans/grants, vocational guidance and rehabilitation grants in cash Those who want to go for higher education are also encouraged to do so. Their proper rehabilitation and their return to the normal life in the village and society is encouraged so that they abjure once for all the path of violence However, where necessary surety/undertaking is obtained at the time of their coming overground.

सैनकों के लिये आवास योजना और मकान किराया भत्ता

*786. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सैनिकों के लिये मकान किराया भत्ते मे वृद्धि करने तथा उन के लिये आवास योजनाओं को तेजी से कार्यान्वित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन्हें कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री बंसी लाल) : (क) से (ग) जवानों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए अधिक धन उपलब्ध किये जाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किए गए है। पिछले 5 वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष औसतन 7,000 मकान बनाये गये। इस समय जो मकान बनाये जा

रहे हैं या जिन के बारे में मंजूरी ली जा रही है, उनकी संख्या लगभग 10,000 है । इसके बावजूद भी अभी लगभग 1.1 लाख मकानों की कमी है । यद्यपि यह बता पाना संभव नहीं है कि कब तक यह कमी पूरी हो जाएगी, लेकिन निर्माण कार्य को और तेज करने के लिए प्रयास जारी रहेंगे । सैनिकों के लिए आवास योजनाओं पर लगभग 400 करोड़ रुपए व्यय होने की संभावना है ।

2. अफसर रैंक से नीचे के जिन कार्मिकों को पारिवारिक आवास नहीं दिए गए हैं, उन्हें निजी तौर पर अपने रहने का इंतजाम स्वयं करने की अनुमति दी गई है और सरकारी मकान की जगह उन्हें मुआवजा दिया जाता है, जिस में फरनीचर, पानी और बिजली का खर्च भी शामिल होता है तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकारी मकान के बदले दिए जाने वाले मुआवजे की दरों में संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है और आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में इस संबंध में आदेश जारी हो जायेंगे । प्रस्तावित आदेशों के परिणामस्वरूप इस पर कुल कितना खर्चा आएगा, इसका हिसाब लगाया जा रहा है ।

DVC dues outstanding against Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

*787. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the complaint by the Chairman, DVC that arrears amounting to Rs. 6 crores are due to the DVC from the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation;

(b) whether DVC power generation costs 14.1 paise per unit whereas it is sold to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for 12 paise per unit but CESC charges from the public 20 paise per unit; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to check such profiteering in a public utility service?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per the information furnished by the Damodar Valley Corporation, the cost of sale of energy during 1975-76 is estimated to be 14.9 p/kWH. The average rate charged by the Damodar Valley Corporation from Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation varies from 15.5 to 16.5 p/kWH depending upon the load factor.

The rate charged by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation varies for different categories of consumers. According to the audited accounts of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for 1970-71 to 1974-75 its clear profit in any year of account did not exceed the reasonable return permitted under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. If the clear profit of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation in any year of account exceeds the amount of reasonable return, necessary action will have to be taken by the State Government as required under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

Growth of Industrial Production

*788. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government expect an eight to ten per cent growth in industrial production during the year 1976-77; and

(b) if so, the factors likely to contribute to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The objective conditions justify an expectation of rate of growth of 8 to 10 per cent in industrial production during 1976-77. An achievement of this order would depend upon the industry taking advantage of opportunities of growth that have been created as a result of favourable agricultural situation, favourable supply situation in respect of critical inputs, such as coal, steel, electricity, etc., and recent Government policies and initiative for boosting up industrial production.

Fall in Production of Light Engineering Goods

*789. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in many units producing light engineering goods has recorded sharp fall during the calendar year 1975; and

(b) if so, the factual position and factors responsible for this fall?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). It is observed that by and large most of the light engineering industries have shown a positive growth rate during 1975 as compared to the year 1974. There has, however, been a decline in production in some of the light engineering industries such as auto ancillaries, ball and roller bearings, high tensile fasteners and consumer durables. The reasons for fall in production in each of the sectors are specific to those sectors, e.g., ball and roller bearings, high tensile fasteners and auto-ancillaries being related to shortfall in automobile production and consumer durables due to shift in demand pattern, consumers' preference, etc.

Use of Coal instead of Oil by Textile Mills and Industries

*790. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. has initiated discussion with textile mills and industries on a programme of converting these from oil-base to coal-base;

(b) if so, whether it will help to save foreign exchange; and

(c) whether conversion from oil to coal would reduce fuel costs?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

फिल्म इन्स्टीट्यूट, पूना द्वारा प्रशिक्षित छात्र

*791. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिल्म इंस्टीट्यूट, पूना से प्रति वर्ष कितने छात्र अपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा करके बाहर निकलते है , और

(ख) उक्त परीक्षण के पश्चात सरकार द्वारा उन्हें रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जाने हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) :

(क) वर्ष	उत्तीर्ण होने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या
1963	21
1964	42

1	2
1965	56
1966	53
1967	52
1968	38
1969	55
1970	50
1971	54
1972	54
1973	73
1974	70
1975	71
कुल :	689

(ख) संस्थान छात्रों को नौकरी दिलाने की दिशा मे निःशुल्क सेवा प्रदान करता है। डिप्लोमा धारियों को संभाव्य निकलने वाली नौकरियों के बारे मे सूचना दी जाती है। गैर सरकारी निर्माता और सरकारी विभाग भी प्रशिक्षित कार्मिकों की अपनी आवश्यकताओ के लिए संस्थान से सलाह लेते हैं।

Eradication of Untouchability

*792. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a multi-pronged approach for effective eradication of untouchability on the basis of the recommendations of the 3-day seminar organised by Andhra Pradesh State Harijan Conference in April, 1976; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken for removal of untouchability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Seminar organised by Andhra Pradesh State Harijan Conference in April, 1976 adopted various resolutions for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. Working Group-I of the Seminar on "Social Reforms" made a number of recommendations which among others include amendment of the Untouchability (Offences) Act and setting up of a machinery at State level for the enforcement of various provisions of the Act.

A bill seeking the amendment of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 *viz.*, the Untouchability (Offences) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Bill, 1972 is already before the Parliament The bill seeks to ensure better implementation of the provisions of the Act and to provide for more stringent punishment for untouchability.

Other recommendations of the working Group are at various stages of examination in the State Government.

Setting up of industries in West Bengal

*793 SHRI H N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new industries in West Bengal in the current Plan period; and

(b) if so, the number of industries to be set up in private sector in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir. 102 letters of

intent and 43 industrial licences were issued under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 during the calendar years 1974 and 1975 for setting up new industrial undertakings in West Bengal State.

(b) Out of these 93 letters of intent and 33 industrial licences were issued for the setting up of new industrial units in private sector in West Bengal.

Utilization of capacity in industries

*794. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a study of the unutilised industrial capacity in the large and small scale sectors;

(b) if so, to what extent non-utilised capacity exists in industry, and

(c) measures Government propose to take to ensure full utilisation of the capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). A statement showing capacity utilisation and growth rates in major industries looked after by the Directorate General of Technical Development is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10843/76]. It may be seen that capacity utilisation in a number of industries has improved in 1975 as compared to 1974 However, capacity utilisation ratios by themselves do not present a complete picture and should be studied along with the growth rates obtaining in the industries. Thus, for instance, the capacity utilisation may present a declining trend even when the growth rate achieved by the industry is quite good. This happens when additional capacity comes on ground but the build up of production from this new capacity takes time and is not proportional. Similarly many of the engineering industries have established combined capacities, for various items and depending upon the demands and orders placed with them they plan their product mix with a view to maximising their output. However, for the purposes of registration/licences, they invariably express their optimum capacity in each of these items. This explains the relatively low utilisation ratios obtained in such industries.

The Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) in collaboration with the State Directorate of Industries had conducted a nation-wide Census of Small Scale Industries in 1974 for reference year 1972, which has revealed about 53 percent capacity utilisation in this sector.

(c) It has been Government's constant endeavour to see that the existing industrial capacities are better utilised. Towards this aim, Government have taken various steps such as liberalisation of industrial licensing procedures for diversifying production, simplification of procedures for import of raw materials and components, removal of constraints like shortage of wagons, both for movement of raw materials and finished products.

Small Scale units having capacity utilisation 20 per cent and less would be given particular attention in regard to provision of technical assistance through the extension services net work of Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO). Capacity utilisation is likely to increase with the increased availability of indigenous raw materials like iron and steel, aluminium and other non-ferrous metals and as a consequences of availability of raw material, liberalised imports and credit policies of the Government in favour of small scale industries.

Involvement of officers of Marketing Inspection Directorate, Cochin and Madras in R.S.S. activities

3787. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the senior officers of the Marketing Inspection Directorate, Cochin and Madras are involved in the RSS activities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Government are aware of the allegation that some officers of these organisations are involved in RSSS activities.

(b) A close watch is being kept for appropriate action under law against persons found involved in such activities.

Shifting of Headquarters of Hindustan Paper Corporation from Delhi to Calcutta

3788. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Headquarters of the Chairman and the Financial Directors of the Hindustan Paper Corporation are being shifted from Delhi to Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether private consultants have been appointed in preference to Engineers India Limited by the Corporation; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the consideration of smooth functioning of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., the need to take as much of the office outside Delhi as possible, and early and effective implementation of the various projects undertaken by it for which a close liaison is needed with the equipment manufacturers, who are mostly located in Calcutta, and the fact that substantial quantities of purchases are organised from Calcutta, it has been decided to shift the following divisions of the Corporation to Calcutta:

(i) Project implementation and Engineering Division.

(ii) Purchase Division.

(iii) Sales Division.

(iv) Finance and Accounts Division.

(v) Chairman's Office.

(c) The Hindustan Paper Corporation invited tenders from six reputed firms of consultants, including Engineers India Ltd., for carrying out detailed engineering work required for the Kerala Newsprint Project. After comparison of the offers made by these firms, taking into account the prices quoted, and experience in the paper & pulp industry, the Corporation decided to appoint a private Indian Consultant.

इस्पात तथा सीमेंट का पर्याप्त आबंटन न होने के कारण, मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली परियोजनाओं पर विपरीत प्रभाव

3789. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्पात तथा सीमेंट का पर्याप्त आबंटन न होने के कारण मध्य

प्रदेश में बिजली परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश की निर्माणाधीन विद्युत् परियोजनाओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इस्पात और सीमेंट की सप्लाई सन्तोषजनक थी और इसके कारण विद्युत् परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्यों पर बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है ।

मोटर कम्पनियों में उत्पादन

3790. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाजार में मांग कम हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल (प्रीमियर पदमिनी कार के निर्माता), हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स (एम्बेसेडर कार के निर्माता), तथा महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा कारखानों में उत्पादन बहुत कम हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कारखानों में उत्पादन संकट दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कारों की कीमतों में गिरावट से मांग में वृद्धि होगी। कार उद्योग को व्यापक विविधीकरण की अनुमति दी गई है । जीप एवरक में ईंधन बचत उपायों, डीजल के प्रयोग और निर्यात से सुधार होने की आशा है ।

Self-employment schemes for Ex-Servicemen

3791. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the plan to help the Ex-servicemen for undertaking self-employment schemes in the field of agriculture, horticulture and industry by setting up small projects;

(b) if so, whether the financial assistance is made available to the Ex-servicemen on a priority basis so as to undertake such units/projects; and

(c) a brief outline of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B PATNAIK): (a) to (c). Under existing arrangements the skills attained by the ex-servicemen during their service are being developed and utilised to maximum practicable extent by giving them technical training in highly skilled trades at the Industrial Training Institutes where 5 per cent seats are reserved for them. They are also given training to engage in self-employment in agriculture and allied fields like bee-keeping, poultry-farming, animal husbandry etc. They are being encouraged to form co-operatives for engaging in these fields and also in motor transport by giving them adequate financial assistance in the shape of loans. These loans are granted from the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen, to the co-operatives of ex-service personnel or individuals who

submit financially sound schemes subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The loan shall not exceed the subscribed capital of the venture of the individual/co-operative.

(b) In the case of transport vehicles, the loan amount shall not exceed 80 per cent of the cost of the vehicles.

(c) The loan shall be secured against mortgage of permanent assets of the enterprise/co-operative, as well as sureties.

(d) The loan shall normally be granted only once. Grant of second loan may only be considered when the purpose for which the loan was first sanctioned has been fully fulfilled and the amount of loan sanctioned has been repaid in full including the interest due thereon

(e) In special cases the loan may be sanctioned upto 50 per cent of the investment depending upon the soundness of the scheme.

(f) The loan shall be liquidated in annual instalments not exceeding 15 depending on the nature of income and resources of the venture and the repayment shall begin only after one year of the receipt of loan.

(g) The rate of interest for loans exceeding Rs. 2,000/- from the Central Fund shall be at the rate of 6 per cent. No interest shall be charged on loans upto Rs. 2,000/-.

(h) In the event of default in repayment of the loan amount or non-compliance of the terms & conditions, the amount outstanding with interest thereon shall be recoverable from the society/individual on lump-sum basis.

2. The Government have a new Scheme under consideration for helping ex-servicemen to set up industrial enterprises by providing them 'margin money' which would enable them to get loans from banks and financial institutions. The question of establishing suitable organisation for this purpose in a few industrial cities where there are large concentrations of ex-servicemen is at present under consideration in consultation with some State Governments.

Insurance Scheme for Army Personnel

3792.SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced any insurance scheme for the Army personnel; and

(b) if so, the main points of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under Army Group Insurance Scheme, introduced with effect from 1st January, 1976, all officers and personnel of the Army are compulsorily insured against death including death in war. The contributions recovered from Other Banks, Junior Commissioned Officers and Commissioned Officers are Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 per month respectively against which the insurance cover of Rs. 5000, Rs. 10,000 and 30,000 is provided to them in the same order. Out of these contributions, a portion is paid to the LIC for providing the insurance cover and the rest of the amounts are accumulate to constitute a savings element and invested in nationalised banks to earn maximum interest. In-

the event of death, the amount of insurance as indicated above plus the savings element together with interest thereon is payable to the eligible heirs. On retirement, the personnel receive the total savings to their credit (based on their length of service and actual contribution towards the scheme) and interest thereupon. Thus the scheme helps the family in the event of death of personnel in service; and towards resettlement of person- on retirement.

(ख) जनजाति सहकारी विकास संघ को ऋण तथा सहायक अनुदान के रूप में केन्द्र द्वारा दी गई कुल धन राशि 214.85 लाख रुपये है ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश जनजाति सहकारी विकास संघ में निगम का पुनर्गठन किया गया है । राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस समय संघ काफी संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्य कर रहा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश जनजाति सहकारी विकास निगम

3793. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश जनजाति सहकारी विकास निगम के जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा करोड़ों रूपये दिये गये हैं, घाटे और घोटाले के बारे मे नियुक्त जांच आयोग का प्रतिवेदन इस बीच प्राप्त हो गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप मे अब तक निगम को कितनी धन राशि दी है ; और

(ग) इस समय इसका कार्य कैसा चल रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश जनजाति सहकारी विकास निगम के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिए कोई औपचारिक जांच आयोग नियुक्त नही किया गया है। फिर भी राज्य सरकार द्वारा एक प्रशासनिक जांच की गई थी जिस में निगम के कार्यकर मे दीर्घ कालिक सुधारों के संबंध मे कुछ सुझाव दिये गये हैं ।

Report of National Sample Survey regarding persons living below Poverty Level

3794. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Mimser of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of National Sample Survey regarding percentage of persons living below poverty level in different States;

(b) if so, facts thereabout,

(c) whether the findings of the National Sample Survey tally with the earlier findings of the Planning Committee,

(d) if not, facts thereabout, and

(e) whether these figures about the persons living below poverty level are proposed to be considered by the Planning Committee in regard to formulating its policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) No. Sir. The National Sample Survey have not prepared such a report

(b) to (d). In view of (a) the quesetion does not arise.

(e) In view of (a) above the question does not arise. However, the

reports of the National Sample Survey on consumer expenditure and other subjects are continually analysed in the Planning Commission.

ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई के लिए टर्की के साथ करार

3795. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषकों को ट्रैक्टर प्राप्त करने के लिये काफी समय तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है और उन्हें ट्रैक्टर बाजार में निर्धारित मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य पर खरीदने पड़ते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) देश में आपात स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद कितने ट्रैक्टर आयात किये गए ;

(घ) क्या हजारों ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई के लिये भारत ने अप्रैल, 1976 में टर्की के साथ करार किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो किस मूल्य पर और इसे भारत में किस मूल्य पर बेचा जा रहा है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) :

(क) और (ख). दो माडलों के ट्रैक्टरों को छोड़कर देश में बन रहे सभी ट्रैक्टर बिना किसी प्रतीक्षा के उपलब्ध हैं। ग्राहकों से निर्धारित मूल्यों से अधिक वसूल किये जाने के बारे में सरकार को पता नहीं है ।

(ग) आपात स्थिति की घोषणा किये जाने के पश्चात् ट्रैक्टरों का कोई आयात नहीं किया गया है। विश्व बैंक द्वारा दिए गए ऋण से आई० डी० ए० कृषि परियोजना के अधीन 1100 ट्रैक्टर आयात किये गये थे ।

(घ) और (ङ). ट्रैक्टर निर्माण कर रहे एक एकक ने प्रति ट्रैक्टर 38,000 रुपये के अनुमानित मूल्य से 1000 ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई करने के लिए फरवरी, 1976 में तुर्की से एक करार किया है जब कि इन ट्रैक्टरों का मूल्य देश में उत्पादन शुल्क समेत 48,550 रुपये है ।

विदेशी मुद्रा (विनियमन) अधिनियम के बारे में शीतल पेय आदि निर्माताओं से अभ्यावेदन

3796. **श्री सोमचन्द सोलंकी :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शीतल पेय आदि निर्माता कम्पनियों ने विदेशी मुद्रा (विनियमन) अधिनियम के संबंध में कोई आवेदन सरकार को भेजा है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कम्पनियों के क्या नाम हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० पी० नायक) :

(क) और (ख). जुलाई, 1975 में कोका कोला बाटलर्स एसोसियेशन आफ इण्डिया ने विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 के उपबन्धों के अंतर्गत कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन की भावी रूपरेखा बताते हुए एक अनन्तिम प्रस्ताव भेजा था।

(ग) सरकार ने एसोसियेशन को सूचित किया था कि विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 के अधीन सरकार को सम्बन्धित विदेशी फर्म के आवेदन पर विचार करना होता है अतएव सरकार कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन के प्रस्ताव की प्रतीक्षा करेगी। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया के पास कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन का आवेदन पत्र पहुंच गया है और वह उनके विचाराधीन है।

गया डिविजन का बनाया जाना

3797. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी।** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुविधा के लिए गया; रोहतास; औरंगाबाद नवादा और मुंगेर जिलों के लिए गया डिवीजन बनाने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है। और

(ख) सरकार का गया को कब तक डिवीजन का दर्जा देने का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन):

(क) और (ख). राज्य के वर्तमान प्रशासनिक डिवीजनों में परिवर्तन करके एक अलग प्रशासनिक डिविजन बनाने का प्रश्न मूलत: राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार का विषय है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार का इससे कोई संबंध नहीं है।

Industries in Backward Districts

3798. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the type of industries which have come up in backward districts during the last year in large, medium or small sectors;

(b) the extent of their potential to increase industrial production, employment and economic prosperity of the areas; and

(c) steps being taken to accelerate industrial development in backward districts?

THE MIINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). A recent review has revealed that the following types of units have come up and have availed of investment subsidy in the backward districts:—

1. Food Processing Industries—such as oil mills, dal mills, atta chakies, ice-creams, cashew processing, bakery, cold-drinks, food preservation, etc.
2. Chemical industries which include fatty acids, detergents, soap, agarbaties, carbides and other chemicals compounds etc.
3. Furniture units which mainly include wooden furniture, etc.
4. Mechanical engineering industries such as spare part units, printing presses, repairing workshops, agricultural implements, and a number of other items.
5. Paper products.
6. Textile and Handlook—these include hosiery, readymade garments, bandages, cotton and silk yarn, etc.
7. Printing.
8. Electrical industries.
9. Miscellaneous industries which are not covered under any of the above groups.

The extent of their potential of industries in backward areas to increase production, employment and economic prosperity is being assessed and the details are expected to be available in the near future.

(c) At present the following concessions/incentives are available to intrepreneurs locating their industries in backward areas of the country:—

(1) *Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy*:

Under this 10/15 per cent investment subsidy is given to entrepreneurs locating their industries in 104 districts in the country selected on the basis of 6 districts in backward States and 3 districts in other States.

(2) *Concessional finance facilities by the All India Term Lending financial institutions*:

Under this scheme entrepreneurs locating industries in 246 backward districts of the country get concessional rate of finance which is around 9½ per cent and a longer period of amortisation and certain other facilities.

(3) *Central Transport Subsidy Scheme*:

Under this Scheme, States with difficult rail communication in the North Eastern Region, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and hilly areas of U.P. get 50 per cent of the cost of transportation of the raw material and finished products upto a prescribed rail head.

(4) *Tax Concessions*:

Certain income-tax concessions have been granted for locating new industries in backward areas under Section 80 HH of the Income Tax Act. The main purpose of the concession is that where a new Industrial Undertaking starts production on or after 1st January, 1971, it would be eligible for 20 per cent deduction from profits for the calculation of income-tax.

Besides small industries Development Organisation is placing special emphasis on entrepreneurial development in backward areas through provision of intensive extension services. Guidelines have been issued to Small Industries Services Institutes for giving preference to backward areas in regard to techno-economic survey, intensive campaigns, seminars and conferences, organising training courses, providing on the spot techno-managerial assistance, follow-up of identified projects etc.

Power shortage in Gujarat

3799. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Districts of Gujarat State which have suffered power shortage during the last three years continuously;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to solve the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No district of Gujarat State has suffered power shortage continuously during the last three years.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

डा० अम्बेडकर के जन्म दिवस को राजपत्रित छुट्टी का दिवस घोषित करना

3800. श्री राम जी राम : क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डा० अम्बेडकर का जन्म दिवस मनाने के लिये 14 अप्रैल को राजपत्रित छुट्टी का दिवस घोषित करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हां ; तो इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी नहीं, सीमा ?

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Intrusion by foreign fishing vessels in Indian Waters

3801. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the intrusions by the foreign fishing vessels are continuing into the Indian territorial waters in the Nicobar region; and

(b) if so, the fact thereof and what measures are proposed to be taken to check such intrusions?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) There has been no incident after September, 1975.

(b) Does not arise.

Apprehension of Foreign Exchange Racketeers in Delhi

3802. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether five foreign exchange racketeers from Delhi have been apprehended recently; and

(b) if so, the nature of their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT of PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVES REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The reference in the question presumably is to the reports which had appeared, in March 1976, in some Delhi newspapers, some of which made mention of arrests of racketeers. This case related to pilferage, in collusion with certain postal employees, of foreign exchange instrument from postal articles, in connection with which some arrests were made by the Delhi Police which is taking further action in the matter.

Development of backward districts in Bihar

3803. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has selected some backward districts for development in the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) During the course of get-together of Research and Industry held at Patna on 14-15 April, 1976, it was suggested to the Bihar Government to make specific recommendations by giving some names of backward, districts in the State for development through the application of Science and Technology. Out of these districts one would be selected by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) after careful survey and scrutiny for the purpose in the first instance.

(b) The object of this adoption is to bring science and technology to the doors of the people, who need it, to use the local materials and men, to provide gainful employment, to involve the people of the district to help themselves. to harness science and technology to accelerate the development process and to integrate science and society. The development will relate to all walks of life, namely agriculture, health, industry, communications and transport, etc.

Atrocities on Harijans in Mokhampur village, district Meerut, U. P.

3804. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards criminal misdeeds by landlords with the collaboration of bureaucrats on Harijan families belonging to Mokhampur village in Meerut District, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Some allegations in this regard have come to the notice of Government. According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the allegations have been looked into and found to be incorrect.

Central Assistance for publicity among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh

3805. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether larger Central assistance to step up publicity efforts among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh has been urged by Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Information Minister of Madhya Pradesh in the course of his speech at the 13th Conference of Information Ministers held on April 6, 1976 advocated higher budget allocations for publicity effort in Madhya Pradsh, specially in view of the fact that a large proportion of its population consisted of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is entirely for the State Government to provide funds for their different departments and schemes.

Per Capita consumption of Electricity in Bihar

3806. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1323 on the 28th January, 1976 regarding *per capita* consumption of electricity in the country and state:

(a) the *per capita* consumption of electricity in the rest of Bihar in the background of North Bihar having 11.02 kwh and All India average being 99.3 kwh; and

(b) the brek-up, of the 61 rural electrification schemes and cost thereon between North Bihar and the rest of Bihar.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The break-up of the schemes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation for Bihar State Electricity Board during 1973-74, 1974-75 and

1975-76 (upto December, 1975) is as under:—

	No. of schemes sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. crores)
North Bihar .	32	16·85
Rest of Bihar .	29	19·28
	61	36·13

Enquiry against Managing Director of N.I.D.C.

3807. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Miniser of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1283 on the 24th March, 1976 regarding enquiry against Managing Director of N.I.D.C. and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the report of the Sub-Committee; and

(b) if so, the decision thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The report of the Sub-Committee of Directors on the complaints against the Management of NIDC Ltd., is still under examination of the Government.

Liberalisation of foreign equity

3808. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent liberalisation of foreign equity participation transcending the limits of 'FERA' are likely to register a hike in industrial entrepreneurship and if so, in what particular fields;

(b) whether the liberalisation is likely to adversely affect Indian enterprise in development of technology and managerial know-how;

(c) the terms offered to Indian technology and know-how and enterprise in foreign lands and the fields of Indian collaboration abroad;

(d) whether the other developing countries particularly in the Middle-east and Africa have laws similar to FERA in their own statute books; and

(e) if so, the reactions of the Indian entrepreneurs to these stipulations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) as a result of experience gained in operating the Guidelines issued for administring Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, certain liberalisations relating to the interpretation of the said Guidelines have been announced and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on April 15, 1976. The impact of these liberalisations can be assessed only after some time has elapsed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) know-how from India is being made available to other countries in many ways, such as, by setting up joint ventures abroad, by undertaking turn-key projects, by undertaking consultancy/contract engineering services through technical collaboration agreements between Indian and foreign parties, by sending Indian exports abroad and by training foreigners in India, etc. While requests for making available Indian know-how are in some cases received from other countries at Government level, in majority of the cases, terms of cooperation between the parties in India and other countries are negotiated by these parties direct. In 1976, 12 proposals have been received upto end of March, for setting up of joint ventures in Ireland, Canada, Indonesia, Muscat,

Dubi, U.S.A., Kenya, France, Malaysia and Abu Dhabi. The fields covered by these proposals are organic chemicals, synthetic bristles, antibiotics, consultancy and engineering services restaurants, hand tools, building construction, wood pulp and paper.

(d) and (e). Each country has its own foreign investment policy and any proposal to set up a joint venture by an Indian entrepreneur in a foreign country has to conform to the foreign investment policy obtaining in that country.

Electronic Industry in Bihar

3809. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey conducted by industrial and technical organisations has revealed that there is good scope for electronic industry in Bihar, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A study carried out by the Information Planning and Analysis Group (IPAG) of the Electronics Commission has revealed that there is good scope for the growth of the electronics industry in general, and mining electronics in particular, in Bihar. This survey has indicated some specific areas in electronics at which promotional efforts in the State could be directed. Some of the measures necessary have already been initiated. Technology development projects in the field of mining electronics formulated in consultation with the Department of Electronics, are being financed by the Department at the Birala Institute of Technology at Ranchi and the Central mining Research Station, Dhanbad. Further programmes involving Coal India Limited are under discussion. Apart from these, the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation has been granted Letters of Intent for manufacturing medical electronic equipment like patient monitoring system, cardiac monitoring system, and test and measuring instruments like digital multimeters, and digital frequency meters. A Functional Estate is also being set up at Ranchi to promote the growth of small scale electronic units.

Foreign exchange from supply of Cement

3810. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the estimated foreign exchange receipt, upto date from supply of cement on priority basis to the customers who pay in foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): The foreign exchange earnings equivalent to Rs 1,53,86,381 have been made on account of allotment of cement against inward remittance of foreign exchange upto the 30th April, 1976.

Development, Popularisation and use of Official Language

3811. SHRI S C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps being taken by the Department of the Official Language and the Hindi Advisor to the Government of India to bring about unifomity and coooperation at the level of various Ministries in so far as the development, popularisation and use of the Official Language is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Formerly, the Official Language Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs used to coordinate the work relating to official language amongst the effect from 26th June, 1975, (the day the Department of Official Language was created) steps are being taken to do this work more effectively.

To bring about uniformity in the constitution of Hindi Advisory Committees, guidelines have been laid down with the concurrence of the Prime Minister. The Secretary, Department of Official language and Hindi Adviser to the Government of India would be an ex-officio member in all these committees to bring about co-ordination in their work pertaining to official language. In addition, another officer from the Department of Official Language would also be on these committees.

An officer of the Official Language Department attends the meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committees and advises them to function in accordance with the policy as laid down. A central official language implementation committee is functioning under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Official Language to ensure a uniform official language policy for all the Ministries and Departments. This Committee consists of the various Joint Secretaries looking after the work of official language in the various Ministries and Departments. Besides, a coordination Committee of Joint Secretaries also functions under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Official Language. The Joint Secretaries of certain important Ministries and Departments are members of this Committee. This Committee specially examines those important cases which are put up before the Central Hindi Committee. The Central Hindi Committee, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister views constantly the implementation of a uniform official language policy for all Ministries and Departments.

It was decided in the meeting of the Central Hindi Committee held on 25th November, 1975 that all the Ministries and Departments should hold prior consultations with the Department of Official Language about all schemes relating to official language and should inform the Department of Official Language about other applied matters This decision was conveyed to all the Ministries and Departments in January, 1976 through an Office Memorandum and was followed up by a D.O. from the Secretary, Department of Official Language to the Secretaries of other Ministries and Departments in February, 1976. In this letter, while stressing the compulsory requirement of prior consultations with the Department of Official Language about the schemes pertaining to Official Language, it was stated that the Department of Official Language should be necessarily consulted in respect of creation of posts or recruitment rules concerning Hindi posts.

Recently, a meeting of Public Sector Undertakings functioning under the administrative control of various Ministries and Departments and situated in Hindi-speaking areas was convened. Implementation of a coordinated programme regarding official language work in these undertakings was discussed.

With a view to bring about uniformity in the form of language, all Ministries and Departments have been requested in March, 1976 that the language to be used for official purposes should be simple.

Production of Coal

3812. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal produced in 1975-76; and

(b) the target fixed for 1976-77?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Coal production during the year 1975-76 was 99.88 million tonnes.

(b) The target of coal production for the year 1976-77 is 108.00 million tonnes.

Facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for I.A.S. Examination

3813. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate facilities are not available to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates preparing for I.A.S. examinations by way of library and hostel accommodation in the Union territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide them all the facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) and (b). In Delhi, Scheduled Caste and Tribe candidates appearing in the All-India Services examinations are being provided training through the Rau's I.A.S. Study Circle. The entire amount charged by the Institution for coaching is met by Government. The Institution was given a grant of Rs. 2,000 for purchase of books for giving on loan to the trainees. Because of non-availability of suitable accommodation, hostel facilities are not provided, but every unemployed trainee is given a stipend of Rs. 100 per month for maintenance.

Steps taken for improving efficiency of various services

3814. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are proposed to be taken for improving the content and operational efficiency of the various services; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and when they are expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, directly in relation to the Services under its control and indirectly in relation to other Central Services, makes continuous efforts for improving the content and operational efficiency of the various Services. These include periodical cadre review of the various Services, review of recruitment policy, training programmes and advice on career planning, coordination between training and placement, modalities of promotion, voluntary and compulsory retirement, incentives, probation, redressal of grievances of civil servants, welfare schemes etc. The Department also undertakes continuous research and analysis in these areas for formulation of appropriate policy and procedure on the various aspects of Personnel Management. The recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission, Pay Commissions, Estimate Committees and other Committees on various aspects of Personnel Management are also examined and taken into account for improving the management of the various Services.

Evasion of Sales Tax in Delhi

3815. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons against whom complaints regarding evasion of sales tax have been received by Gov-

ernment in Delhi during the period 1-1-76 to 30-4-76; and

(b) whether inquiries in all the cases have been completed and if so, what action has been taken by Government in each case so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Complaints against 338 persons were received by the Delhi Administration during the relevant period. Enquiries have been completed in 309 cases. In 146 cases, nothing adverse has come to notice. In 163 cases, some incriminating material has been found and necessary action in this regard is being taken by the Assessing Authorities concerned.

Generation of Hydel Power by cutting mountain ranges

3816. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether colossal hydel power could be generated by cutting about 56 Kms. of mountain ranges between Tsela DZ and Dihang which gives a fall of about 900 metres of Brahmaputra; and

(b) if so, steps so far taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is potential for power development on the Brahmaputra river as it enters India from Tibet. Some of the locations for development of the hydro-electric potential may have to transcend national boundaries. So far no steps have been taken for development of power in this area.

Report of enquiry against Accounts Officer of NIDC

3817. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1233 on the 26th February, 1975 regarding Enquiry against Accounts Officer of NIDC and state:

(a) whether the departmental enquiry officer has since submitted his report regarding the drawal of excess H.R.A. by the Accounts Officer of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, on the basis of bogus rent receipt; and

(b) if so, his findings and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T.A. PAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In accordance with the decision of the disciplinary authority, an amount of Rs. 1270.60, being the amount of HRA drawn by the Officer, was refunded by the Officer. The action taken was also reported to the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग तथा विश्वविद्यालयों की परीक्षाओं में समन्वय

3818. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया है कि उसकी वर्तमान चयन प्रणाली में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) क्या आयोग ने 1974-75 के अपने वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में भी इसकी परीक्षाओं तथा विश्वविद्यालयों की परीक्षाओं में सामंजस्य अथवा समन्वय स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो, इस संबंध में सरकार के क्या कार्यवाही की है।

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, समय समय पर प्राप्त अनुभव को दृष्टि में रखते हुए भरती पद्धतियों, कार्यविधियों तथा नीतियों की लगातार समीक्षा करता रहा है। वर्तमान व्यवस्थाओं की समीक्षा करने तथा भर्ती नीतियों और चयन प्रणालियों के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिश करने के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा कुछ समय पहले डा० डी० एस० कोठारी की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति की स्थापना की गई थी। यह समिति दो अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं तथा श्रेणी I की कुछ केन्द्रीय सेवाओं की भर्ती के संबंध में पहले ही अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर चुकी है। समिति द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों पर आयोग द्वारा इस समय विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) आयोग अपनी परीक्षाओं के पाठ्य विवरणों की लगातार पुनरीक्षा करता रहता है जिस से कि विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा अपनाये गये पाठ्य विवरणों तथा आयोग द्वारा संचालित परीक्षाओं के लिये निर्धारित पाठ्य विवरणों के बीच उचित समन्वय सुनिश्चित हो सके। इस संबंध में वर्ष 1974-75 के लिये आयोग के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में उल्लेख किया गया है। समय समय पर पोषित परीक्षाओं के नियमों में पाठ्य विवरणों को शामिल किए जाने से पहले उन पर संबंधित मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ भी विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालयों और आयोग के बीच समन्वय के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा इस समय कोई विशेष कार्यवाही किये जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि आयोग स्वयं ही विश्वविद्यालयों से सम्पर्क बनाये रखता है। जहां तक डा० कोठारी की अध्यक्षता में गठित समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का संबंध है, आयोग द्वारा इनकी जांच कर लिये जाने और सरकार को विशिष्ट सिफारिशें किये जाने के बाद ही उपयुक्त कार्यवाई की जायेगी।

Group Insurance for Coal Miners

3819 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose group insurance for coal miners; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Coal India Limited, a public sector undertaking, under the Ministry of Energy, is examining the outlines of a scheme for group insurance for coal-mine workers to cover cases of fatal and serious accidents.

Allocation for Employment Programmes

3820. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state·

(a) whether Central Government gave Rs 342 crores to States and Union Territories under different employment programmes for generation of employment opportunities over the last four years (1971-72 to 1975-76);

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the employment programmes; and

(c) whether Government have received the figures of the employment opportunities generated and the way money was spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

(SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) Yes, Sir. The actual figure of Central assistance provided to the States and Union Territories is Rs. 342.79 crores.

(b) The broad outlines of the various Employment Programme are given below:—

(i) *Crash Scheme for Rural Employment* (1971-72 to 1973-74):

The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was initiated in 1971-72 and remained in operation till 1973-74, with some carryover into 1974-75. Schemes like minor irrigation, land reclamation, soil conservation, afforestation, flood protection, construction of roads etc. were taken up under this Programme in different States/Union Territories.

(ii) *Programme for Educated Unemployed* '1971-72 to 1973-74):

This Programme was taken up to mobilise technical and educated manpower for activities like surveys and design development etc., or training in preparation for Plan projects of Government under different sectors, as well as for encouraging self-employment of technicians in industry or agriculture. Since the social services sector is a major source of employment in the organised sector, schemes relating to elementary education and expansion of consumers stores were also taken up under this Programme.

(iii) *Special Employment Programme* (1972-73 to 1973-74):

The Special Employment Programme was drawn up for enabling the States to take up employment schemes over a much wider area then the Crash Scheme for Rural employment and Programme for Educated Unemployed. Such schemes were meant to benefit educated as well as uneducated persons in rural and urban areas. The choice of the schemes was left with the States/Union Territories, and the states were required to provide matching contribution.

(iv) *Half-a-Million Jobs Programme* (1973-74):

The Half-a-Million Jobs Programme taken up in 1973-74 was meant to create employment opportunities for educated unemployed only. The range of schemes taken up by different States/Union Territories was very wide and included schemes for different categories of educated persons. An exception was made in some cases for taking up schemes covering hereditary artisans and traditional handicraftsmen, especially those belonging to weaker sections of society, who did not have the minimum educational qualifications.

(v) *Employment Promotion Programme* (1974-75):

The Employment Promotion Programme (1974-75) laid considerable emphasis on provision of self-employment opportunities to the educated un-employed. The self-employment schemes provided for training costs and seed capital/margin money requirements of the entrepreneurs. Provision was also made for separate training schemes meant for filling up vacancies in the cooperative sector and Public sector undertakings in cases where there were assured chances of absorption.

(c) (i) *Crash Scheme for Rural Employment*:

On the basis of reports received from States/Union Territories, a total expenditure of Rs. 12681.76 lakhs was incurred under this Programme, during the period 1971-72 to 1973-74, resulting in Generation of 3159.10 lakh mandays of employment.

(ii) *Programme for Educated Unemployed*:

The State/Union Territories reported a total expenditure of Rs. 6283.28 lakhs during the period 1971-72 to

1973-74, resulting in creation of employment opportunities for about 97,000 educated persons.

(iii) *Special Employment Programme*:

The total expenditure incurred, under this Programme including Central assistance amounting to Rs. 4888.84 lakhs was Rs. 7777.90 lakhs. It resulted in creation of 220910 jobs and 136.28 lakh mandays of employment in 1972-73 and 184520 jobs and 239.21 lakh mandays of employment in 1973-74.

(iv) *Half-a-Million Jobs Programme*:

The total expenditure reported by States/Union Territories under this Programme was Rs 3154.18 lakhs, resulting in creation of 341531 employment opportunities.

(v) *Employment Promotion Programme*:

Central assistance amount to Rs. 1346 24 lakhs was released to States/Union Territories under this Programme, including spill-over assistance of Rs 490 56 lakhs, released in 1975-76. According to the latest reports received from States/Union Territories, the expenditure incurred under this Programme was Rs. 1374 59 lakhs, and employment opportunities were created for 67457 educated persons

Loan sanctioned to Karnataka for construction of Inter-State Power Transmission Lines

3821 SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have recently sanctioned loans to the Karnataka State for construction of Inter-State power transmission lines;

(b) if so, the figures regarding the amounts of loans as well as the particulars of projects; and

(c) what was the amount originally asked for by the State from the Union Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 78.41 lakhs comprising Rs. 4.16 lakhs for the Hampi-Gooty inter-State line and Rs. 74.25 lakhs for the Idikki-Mysore inter-State line was sanctioned to the Government of Karnataka during 1975-76

(c) The State Government had asked for an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs during 1975-76.

होशंगाबाद जिला मध्य प्रदेश में वनों पर आधारित उद्योग

3822. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद जिले मे वनों पर आधारित कोई उद्योग स्थापित किया जाना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) और (ख). उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

दुर्बल वर्गों के लिए वर्ष 1976-77 का योजना कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित करने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश को सहायता

3823. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश ने दुर्बल वर्गों के लिए वर्ष 1976-77 का योजना कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित करने हेतु विशेष केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की जाने की संभावना है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शंकर दयाल): (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश की जनजाति क्षेत्र उप-योजना के लिए 1976-77 में 10 11 करोड़ रुपए की विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता अस्थाई रूप से अनुमोदित की गई है। इस सहायता की अदायगी समेकित जनजाति क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना को तैयार करने तथा उसको कार्यान्वित करने पर निर्भर करेगी।

इसके अलावा, सूखा-प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम और जन-जाति क्षेत्र विकास अभिकरण परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए भी सहायता उपलब्ध होगी, जिसके लिए केन्द्रीय योजना में क्रमश 2 20 करोड़ रुपए और 50 लाख रुपए की राशि उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है।

मध्य प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों में स्थायी कलाकार

3824. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इन्दौर, भोपाल, ग्वालियर तथा रायपुर आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों पर स्थायी कलाकारों के नाम दर्ज किये गये है ;

(ख) क्या आकाशवाणी कार्यक्रमों के लिए विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कलाकार आमंत्रित करने के बारे में सरकार को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : आकाशवाणी में दो प्रकार के कलाकार हैं : (1) विभागीय कलाकार जो आकाशवाणी के कर्मचारी हैं और उन्हें लम्बी अवधि के ठेके दिये जाते हैं, और (2) नैमित्तक कलाकार, नाटक और संगीत कलाकारों के मामले में स्वर परीक्षण समितियों द्वारा प्रसारण कार्यक्रमों के लिए स्वीकृत, जो कार्यक्रमों की जरूरतों के अनुसार जब भी आवश्यक हो रखे जाते हैं। इस प्रकार के सभी कलाकारों की नियमित सूचियां रखी जाती हैं।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) प्रत्येक शिकायत की सावधानी-पूर्वक जांच की जाती है और उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में खानों पर कोयले का जमा होना

3825. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में खानों के मुहानों पर वर्ष 1975 के आरम्भ के महीनों में कितना कोयला जमा हो गया था,

(ख) क्या जमा हुए कोयले की यह मात्रा सामान्य थी अथवा अधिक ; और

(ग) यदि यह अधिक थी तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख). 1975 के शुरु के महीनों में मध्य प्रदेश की खानों के खान मुहानों पर जमा कोयले की औसत मात्रा एक महीने के औसत उत्पादन से कम थी, जिसे सामान्य समझा जाता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा विकसित नसबन्दी एकक (क्वेस्टोमी यूनिट)

3826. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र ने एक ऐसे नसबन्दी एकक का विकास किया है जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष रूप से उपयोगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस से प्रत्येक नसबन्दी मामले पर कितना खर्चा आता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श से तैयार किये गये नसबन्दी किट में नसबन्दी करने के लिए अनिवार्य ट्रेप, सर्जिकल ड्रेसिंग, अधस्त्वक् सुई एवं सिरिंज, ब्लेड, सीवनी आदि जैसी महत्वपूर्ण सामग्री होती है। किट में रखा गया सामान पालीथीन थैलियों में सीलबन्द होता है तथा किट को पक करने से पहले गामा विकिरण द्वारा विसंक्रमित किया जाता है।

(ग) नसबन्दी किट का मूल्य 5 रुपए है। इसके अतिरिक्त, नसबन्दी के केस पर होने वाले खर्च में आपरेशन करने से पहले रोगी को दी जाने वाली दवाइयों की लागत भी शामिल होती है।

राष्ट्रमंडल प्रसारण संघ के दल का टेलीविजन की प्रगति का अध्ययन करने के लिए दौरा

3827. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में टेलीविजन की प्रगति तथा इसके माध्यम से जनशिक्षा के प्रसार की संभावनाओं का अध्ययन करने की दृष्टि से राष्ट्रमंडल प्रसारण संघ का एक दल अप्रैल, 1976 में दिल्ली आया था और यदि हां, तो इस दल ने और किन बातों पर विचार विमर्श किया;

(ख) देश में इस समय कितने राज्यों में जन शिक्षा अथवा अन्य विकास गतिविधियां उपग्रह-कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रसारित की जा रही हैं; और

(ग) इससे कितने गांवों को लाभ मिल रहा है और क्या कुछ और गांव अथवा गांव समूह इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिए जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, हां। 12 राष्ट्रमंडल देशों के 19 प्रतिनिधियों का एक दल केवल उपग्रह शैक्षिक दूरदर्शन

प्रभाव के विभिन्न पहलुओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए 5 अप्रैल, 1976 को भारत आया था और 17 अप्रैल, 1976 तक यहां रहा था।

(ख) और (ग). 'साइट' कार्यक्रम छः राज्यों अर्थात् राजस्थान, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक के 2400 गांवों में आवंधित दूरदर्शन सैटों पर देखा जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त शाम को सामान्य चंक में 30 मिनट का एक कार्यक्रम, जिसमें सरल हिन्दी में एक समाचार बुलेटिन भी शामिल है, लखनऊ और अमृतसर दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों से तथा गुजरात के नडियाद जिले के पिज के अल्प शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमिटर से जो अन्तरिक्ष विभाग द्वारा उपग्रह शैक्षिक दूरदर्शन प्रयोग के अंग के रूप में स्थापित किया हुआ है, रिले किया जाता है।

Grant of Pension to Ex-INA Personnel for H P

3828. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received by Government from the Freedom Fighters amongst Ex-I.N A. Personnel from Himachal Pradesh for the sanction of pensions;

(b) the number of cases in which the pension has been granted as also the number of those in whose case it has been refused; and

(c) the number of applications still pending for decision and the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Upto 30-4-1976, 1456 applications for the grant of pension have been received.

(b) In 1176 cases pension has been sanctioned and 170 cases have been rejected.

(c) No application is pending. However, 109 cases have been filed for want of acceptable evidence and the applicants informed. These will be disposed of on receipt of documentary evidence.

Streamlining system for disbursement of post-Matric scholarships to SC and ST students

3829. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for streamlining the system for disbursement of post-Matric scholarships to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the reforms envisaged; and

(c) what is the number of students benefited under the scheme and the scholarship amount granted over the past 3 years, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The following suggestions have been made to the State Govts /UT Admns. for streamlining the procedure of disbursement of Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students:—

(i) The sanctioning authorities should issue 'entitlement cards' to eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students on the basis of which they can get admission in colleges without prior payment of tuition fee and other com-

pulsory fees. The amount can be adjusted against regular scholarship amount;

(ii) Scholarships should be paid to the students on monthly basis instead of quarterly or six monthly;

(iii) the scheme should be decentralised at least to the level of District Welfare Officers;

(iv) Sufficient blank application forms should be supplied to the educational institutions before the commencement of the academic session so that the candidates can submit the application forms soon on joining college;

(v) Ad-hoc amount should be placed at the disposal of the college so that payments are made in time; and

(vi) A senior officer should be nominated who will be responsible for overseeing the entire work relating to the disbursement of these scholarships. This should be suitably publicised so that candidates who have any grievance on account of delays may write to him direct instead of approaching the State or Central Govt The officer should be required to look into such complaints and the causes of delays wherever they occur and take immediate and suitable remedial measures.

(c) A Statement showing the available information as furnished by the State Government regarding the amount granted and the awards made during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10844/76].

Finalisation of Plan document of Fifth Plan

3830. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have given a definite shape to the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the likely time by which the final plan document will be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) and (b). Exercises for updating the Fifth Five Year Plan in the context of the present economic situation are in progress. Attempts are being made to finalise the Fifth Five Year Plan by October, 1976, but in view of the fact that these exercises involve considerable volume of work and consultation with Central Ministries and State Governments it is difficult to precisely indicate when these exercises will be completed.

Visit of Indian Space Scientists to Moscow for Indo-oviet Collaboration in Space Research

3831. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Indian space scientists recently visited Moscow to explore the possibilities of strengthening Indo-Soviet Collaboration in Space research; and

(b) if so, the main features of the programme finalised?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian and Soviet scientists discussed all the technical aspects relating to the fabrication and launching of the second satellite (Satellite for Earth Observations) as well as the time schedules and the methodology of conducting various tests on the satellite They also discussed the possibilities of future collaboration in the field of space sciences and agreed to conduct joint experiments on gamma-ray astronomy, using balloons from Hyderabad sometime during 1977-78. The details of the payload and division of responsibilities between the two sides will be finalised in the next meeting to be held in India during October-November 1976.

Manufacture of Crackers

3832. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the estimated cost of crackers manufactured in India and the number of workers engaged in the cracker industry in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHR B. P. MAURYA): According to the census of small industries conducted by the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries the number of workers engaged in the manufacture of fire works is about 9300 and the value of production during 1970, 1971 and 1972 was Rs. 5.13 crores, 5 99 crores and 7 28 crores, respectively.

Expansion of Hydel, Thermal and Nuclear Power Generation Capacity

3833. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of programmes for expansion of power generation capacity in the next three years for Hydro, Thermal and Nuclear generations;

(b) whether orders have been placed for plant and equipment; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof, with special reference to heavy equipment, their cost and delivery schedules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). It is proposed to add an additional generating capacity of 8627 MW consisting of 3307 MW in hydro 4630 MW in thermal and 690 MW in nuclear stations in the next three years viz. 1976-79 of the Fifth Plan. The orders for the main plant and equipment for the above generating capacity have already been placed and the equipments are in various stages of construction procurement The cost and delivery schedules for the main plant and equipment vary from item to item and are determined by arrangements between the suppliers and the project authorities.

Rural Electrification Programme

3834. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the broad outlines of programme to be taken up for rural electrification in the next three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): No specific programme has been drawn for rural electrification in the country in the next 3 years. However, in the draft Fifth Plan, a target for electrification of 1,10,208 villages and energisation of 15.78 lakhs irrigation pumpsets|tubewells is indicated for the plan period. During the first two years of the Fifth Plan, about 24,000 villages have been electrified and 3.62 lakhs pumpsets energised.

Guide Book of Licensing Policy and Procedure

3835. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of many changes effected in licensing policy and procedures, Government propose to publish a guide book incorporating the latest position for future guidance of the public;

(b) if so, when will it be brought out; and

(c) whether information on capacities to be built up under each industry and incentives available will form part of it?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). An annual publication entitled "Guidelines for Industries" is being brought out by the Ministry of Industry & Civil Supplies containing information in regard to industrial policy of Government as also on approval systems and procedures relating to the setting of of industrial units. The publication also brings out present status and future prospects of important industries The latest available data in respect of such industries is also given in the publication.

The "Guidelines for Industries 1976-77" containing all the changes announced in licensing policy is currently under print and is likely to be released before the end of this month

Rustomji Committee on protecting oil installations

3836. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rustomji Committee studied in depth the problem of protecting the country's oil installations;

(b) the Government's reaction to the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the broad features of steps proposed to protect these oil installations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Committee headed by Shri K F. Rustomji which was set up to examine and report on anti-smuggling measures was also asked to examine other problems relating to the sea including the security of off-shore oil installations. The Committee recommended the setting up of a Coast Guard Organisation which *inter alia* would look after the protection of off-shore oil installations. This proposal is still under the consideration of Government

R S S. Elements in Vajay Bank

3837 SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the allegation regarding R S S. elements present as personnel in Vijay Bank; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One of the employees of the Vijaya Bank branch at Kottakkal who had links with RSSS was prosecuted in court and sentenced to 7 months'

imprisonment for his involvement in anti-emergency agitational activities. Another employee of the Calicut branch of the Bank has been detained under MISA for his continued association with RSSS.

Functioning of Lions Club, Rotary Club and Wise Men's Club

3838 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Lions Club, Rotary Club and Wise Men's Club functioning in this country;

(b) the total amount of club money they collected and contributed to the International Headquarters; and

(c) whether Government have made any assessment of the total expenditure in these clubs; if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) According to information available the first Rotary Club and the first Lions Clubs in India were formed in 1920 and 1956 respectively Subsequently, branches of these Clubs have sprung up at various places in India Government do not have information about the precise number of branches of these Clubs functioning in India. Government have also no information about the Wise Men's Club.

(b) Government have no information regarding the total Club money collected. Information about such money, transmitted abroad to their International Headquarters will be collected and furnished to the House.

(c) No, Sir.

Imarate Saria, Phulwarisarif, Bihar

3839. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an institution named Imarate Saria with its headquarters at Phulwarisarif Bihar for enforcing and adjudicating Muslim personal law for Bihar and Orissa;

(b) whether this High Court for adjudicating Muslim personal law has got its offices at Rourkela in Orissa sealed and functionary arrested causing resentment among the Muslims and whether this issue had been raised in the House on the Home Ministry's demands-for-grants in the Lok Sabha on the 1st and 2nd April, 1976, if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be furnished to the House.

Study of Jharia-Dhanbad air pollution problem by C.S.I.R.

3840 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has taken up the studies of the Jharia-Dhanbad air pollution problem;

(b) if so, what effective measures have been suggested; and

(c) whether such studies in respect of other big cities in the country have been undertaken by CSIR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

(SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) The Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad, has initiated a study to determine the status of Air quality in the Mining Area of Dhanbad.

(b) The study is in the initial stage.

(c) National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, have undertaken studies of Air quality in some of the big cities of India.

Jim Corbett Commemorative Postage Stamp

3841. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2451 on the 15th April, 1976 regarding Jim Corbett Commemorative Postage Stamp and state:

(a) the action taken against the Printer of Jim Corbett Commemorative Postage Stamp; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to check such recurrences?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No print jobs are now being given to the printer

(b) Government take serious view of any such mistake and firm action is taken to prevent recurrence

Delays in CBI Inquiries

3842 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA.
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Director of the CBI published in a local daily on 18th April, 1976 under the heading 'Inordinate legal delays hamper CBI working'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position is kept under watch, and such measures, legislative administrative and others, as are considered necessary to meet the situation from time to time, continue to be taken.

Mechanization of Coir Industry

3843. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to mechanise the coir industry in order to give a boost to this traditional industry;

(b) if so, the steps proposed in this regard; and

(c) whether Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal to Government of India with regard to the mechanisation scheme for coir industry and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The Government of India by its Resolution dated 5th April, 1976, have set up a High Level Study Team to study the problems of the Coir Industry. *Inter-alia*, the Study

Team will suggest suitable measures with particular reference to the processes/items of manufacture which may be mechanised in a phased manner, the programmes to be undertaken by the State Governments and the Centre including the Coir Board and the role of financial institutions for ensuring fuller utilisation of husk and yarn and increasing internal sales, exports etc The Member Planning Commission is the Chairman of the Study Team. The Coir Board has reported that no proposal has been received so far from the Government of Kerala for the mechanisation of the Coir Industry.

National Consumers Cooperative Council

3844. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to set up a National Consumers Cooperative Council to safeguard the interests of consumers in the country; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir. However, the proposed Council is intended to be called National Consumer Protection Council and not National Consumers Cooperative Council.

(b) The functions of the proposed National Consumer Protection Council would be to advise the Central Government with regard to the following matters:

(a) Maintenance or increase of supplies essential to the life of the community;

(b) Securing the equitable distribution and availability of any article or thing at fair prices;

(c) regulation or prohibition of production manufacture supply and distribution, use and consumption of articles or things and trade and commerce therein or for prevention of any corrupt practice or abuse of authority in respect of any such matters; and

(d) any other matter specified in sub-Rule (3) of Rule 114 of the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules, 1971.

In addition the Council will have the following functions:

(i) to inform itself fully about consumers' problems and matters affecting the interests of the consumers;

(ii) to collect and disseminate information relating to consumer matters;

(iii) to conduct research and investigation into matters affecting the welfare of consumers;

(vi) to assist the State Governments and Union Territories in development of the consumer movement in their areas;

(v) to grant recognition and provide assistance including financial assistance to organisations and associations formed for the welfare of the consumers;

(vi) to examine consumer grievances and to initiate remedial action through agencies concerned including those charged with the enforcement of legislation for the protection and welfare of the consumers;

(vii) to suggest measures to be taken up by the concerned agencies for ensuring the welfare of the consumer and equitable distribution of items of mass consumption at fair prices;

(viii) to promote equitable distribution of items of mass consumption at fair prices and to take up with the concerned agencies measures for streamlining the distribution of and/or reduction of prices of specified commodities of mass consumption;

(ix) to take up with the concerned agencies suspension of any price increase or any trade practices adversely affecting the welfare of consumers, in respect of manufacture, trade or commerce relating to industries specified in the first schedule of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951; and

(x) to become a member affiliate of any international body concerned with consumer matters.

Fair Price Shops in Industrial Areas

3845. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened fair price shops in Industrial areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of such fair price shops, industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Opening of fair price shops in industrial areas is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, as part of streamlining and planning the distribution of essential commodities, discussions were held with the State Governments in December, 1974 and January and February 1975. As a result of these discussions, the State Governments were advised *inter alia*; to augment and extend the public distribution system in urban area, deficit rural areas, hill areas, industrial, plantation and mining complexes and other vulnerable areas. In the urban and rural areas including areas of industrial concentration, the Union Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation and the National Cooperative Development Corporation are assisting in the development of cooperatives for undertaking consumer trade including the running of fair-price shops.

There are in all 2.33 lakhs Fair Price Shops in the country. There are no fair price shops organised on the basis of individual industries.

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary Dispute

3846. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question. No. 1221 on the 24th March, 1976 regarding Maharashtra-Karnataka boundary dispute and state:

(a) what further progress has since been made for the solution of the border dispute between the two States; and

(b) by what time it is expected that the dispute will be solved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). As stated earlier efforts to evolve a satisfactory solution of this dispute are still proceeding and, at this stage, it would not be appropriate to give any details or to set any time-limit.

Government Servants in Possession of Assets out of Proportion to their Income

3847. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government servants were found to be in possession of assets out of proportion to their known sources of income during the last two years; and

(b) how many of them were prosecuted and how many were compulsorily retired, dismissed, discharged or demoted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) In the cases finalised by the CBI during the last two years (1-1-1974 to 31-12-1975) 63 Government servants were found to be in possession of assets which were disproportionate to their known sources of income.

(b) Action taken is as below:—

(i) prosecuted . . .	20
(ii) Pending issue of sanction for prosecution . . .	1
(iii) compulsorily retired .	3
(iv) Services terminated .	1
(v) Resigned .	1
(vi) Facing departmental action	28
(vii) Departmental/suitable action under consideration	9
Total .	63

Export of Tyres and fall in their Prices

3848. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the value of tyres exported during this year; and

(b) to what extent the prices of tyres have come down at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The value of automobile tyres and tubes exported during the first three months of 1976 is estimated at Rs. 2.92 crores.

(b) Certain Tyre companies have recently reduced the prices of some of the sizes of bus and truck tyres. The reduction ranges from 1.6 per cent to 6 per cent of the basic price.

Bihar Ordinances and Bills Pending with Centre

3849. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ordinances and Bills referred to the Union Government for its clearance or President's assent by the Government of Bihar since the year 1974; and

(b) the number of them which have been cleared or assented to and of those pending disposal by the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The position, as on 1-5-1976, is indicated as under:

	Received	Cleared	Pending
Bill for assent	26	26	Nil
Ordinances .	176	171	5

Regional Language Broadcasts from Vividh Bharati

3850. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of time for different regional languages in the Vividh Bharati programmes of A.I.R.;

(b) whether the broadcast from Calcutta is not audible in Northern India;

(c) whether Government propose to include Bengali among the regional languages in the Vividh Bharati programmes; and

(d) if so, when a decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The main language of Vividh Bharati is Hindi. Karnatak music is broadcast daily for 105 minutes. Folk songs of various regional languages are broadcast on week days for 28 minutes per day. In addition, 17 Vividh Bharati Centres originate programmes in regional languages for varying durations, as shown in the statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 10845/76.)

(b) The Vividh Bharati transmitter at Calcutta is intended to serve only Calcutta and surrounding areas.

(c) The Calcutta Vividh Bharati Centre already originates some Bengali programmes.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Power to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation by the D.V.C. and West Bengal State Electricity Board

3851. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how much power is being supplied annually, during the last 5 years, to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation by the D.V.C. and the West Bengal State Electricity Board;

(b) whether during this period the C.E.S.C's own generation of power has shown a fall, while its revenues and profits have gone up; and

(c) how much has been repatriated to U.K. annually by this company in the form of profits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The year-wise supply of power to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation by the West Bengal State Electricity Board, D.V.C. and gross power generated by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation during the 5 years 1970-71 to 1974-75 are given in Annexure.

Revenues, profits and amounts repatriated to UK by CESC are also shown in attached statement.

Statement

Quantum of power supplied by West Bengal State electricity Board and Damodar Valley Corporation to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, gross power generated by CESC, Revenues, profits and amounts repatriated to U.K.

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	(M. Kwh)	(Mr Kwh)	(M. Kwh)	(M. Kwh)	(M.Kwh)
Purchased from West Bengal State Electricity Board by Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.	619·49	754·55	817·24	1026·80	810·95
Purchased from Damodar Valley Corporation by Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.	613·33	605·78	589·65	478·63	631·74

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	(M.Kwh)	(M.Kwh)	(M.Kwh)	(M.Kwh)	(M.Kwh)
Generation (Gross) by Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation	1668·34	1733·48	1856·01	1668·84	1588·59
Gross Revenue including drawal from statutory reserve of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (Rs. lakhs)	3318·61	3558·32	3797·87	4066·05	4762·63
Net Profit of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (Rs. lakhs)	140·71	138·87	157·66	107·04	128·85
The net amount allowed to be remitted to U.K. by Reserve Bank of India. (Rupees)	..	4083886	4040602	1211332	1241907

Indian Atomic know-how sought by Argentina

3852. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of the deposed President of Argentina sought the atomic know-how from India; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). An agreement on cooperation regarding utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes was signed with Argentina on May 28, 1974. The agreement is subject to ratification and would come into force from the date of exchange of instruments of ratification.

Computerisation of Crime Records

3853. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for computerisation of crime records in the country envisages the setting up of one Computer in each State; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The scheme for computerisation of crime records envisages setting up of 12 computers in various States during a period of 3-4 years starting from 1975-76. The Electronic Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad will be supplying these computers.

During 1975-76 the first phase of these Computers have been supplied to the States of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

Constitution of a Civil Engineers' Consultancy Organisation by C.S.I.R.

3854. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether CSIR has constituted recently a civil engineers' consultancy organisation;

(b) if so, whether it has drawn up any plans to undertake civil engineering projects for poor countries; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SANKAR GHOSE): (a) A Civil Engineering Consultancy Service (CECON) has been set up under the Council of Scintific and Industrial Research (CSIR) CECON is a consortium of six national laboratories of the CSIR.

(b) One of the objective of the CECON is to provide inter-national consultancy services in civil engineering, especially to developing countries.

(c) In tune with the above mentioned objective, some of the reputed civil engineering organisations in India who are bidding for turn-key jobs in the developing countries have expressed interest in securing the design consultancy services of CECON. The CECON is in negotiation with such organisations for the purpose. CECON will also act as a Consultant to other Engineering Consultancy firms.

Separate Field Publicity Region for Himachal Pradesh

3855. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received by Government for the creation of a separate region for Field Publicity for the State of Himachal Pradesh, as is the case with Jammu and Kashmir for the creation of an additional Publicity Unit with headquarters at Hamirpur by bifurcating the existing Dharamsala Field Publicity Unit and for setting up an Information Centre at this place to cater to the needs of Himachal Pradesh more effectively, paticularly with regard to the publicity work connected with the implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the ultimate aim is to create a separate region for each State and one field unit in each District, subject to availability of funds, the requirements of Himichal Pradesh including setting up of an Information Centre will be kept in view, when new units are created in future.

Administrative set up in States under President's Rule

3856. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what drawbacks and deficiencies have been noticed in the administrative set-ups in the States which are now under the President's Rule;

(b) the steps taken to tone up the administrative machinaries in such States with a view to bring them in line with the rest of the States; and

(c) how long it will take to complete the process?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The States under President's rule at present are Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. The position about the drawbacks in administration in these States and the remedial action taken is inidicated below —

NAGALAND

The State Government appointed a Committee in November, 1975 to look into the drawbacks and deficiencies in its administrative set up and to make recommendations. A preliminary report of this Committee has now been received by the State Government.

TAMIL NADU

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, in his report dated 29th January, 1976 to the President, enumerated *inter alia* the following drawback and deficiencies in the administration of the State:—

(i) Lack of co-operation of the Government to the Proclamation of Emergency.

(ii) Glaring instances of misuse of power.

(iii) Use of Government machinery for collection of funds for DMK party.

(iv) Numerous instances of misuse of Government machinery, including the use of police force for the purpose of furtherance of party interests.

(v) Misuse of powers vested in the State Government under the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules, 1971, to muzzle news media belonging to opposition parties.

The State Government have now taken necessary corrective measures to tone up the administrative machinery at various levels.

GUJARAT

Some drawbacks in implementing the 20-point programme were noticed in the administrative machinery and in that context, the State Government have taken positive steps for gearing up the administrative machinery for fulfilment of national objectives.

इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव्ज लिमिटेड का विस्तार

3857. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव्ज लिमिटेड ने सरकार से कम्पनी के विस्तार के बारे में अनुरोध किया है और यदि हां, तो इस कम्पनी द्वारा उत्पादित विस्फोटक पदार्थों अथवा रसायनों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह कंपनी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कम्पनियों के विस्तार के बारे में सरकार ने क्या नीति अपनाई है, और

(घ) क्या भारत की अन्य कम्पनियों ने इसके विस्तार का विरोध किया है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) इन्डियन एक्सप्लोसिव्ज लिमिटेड ब्लास्टिंग एक्सप्लोसिव्ज और सहायक समान (यक्ष सेफ्टी फ्युज, गन पाउडर, तथा डिटोनेटर) यूरिया फर्टिलाइजर, नाइट्रिक एसिड, अमोनिया नाइट्रेट और नाइट्रो ग्लैसिरीन तैयार करता है। फर्म को नाइट्रोसेल्यूलोज बनाने के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिया गया है। सरकार को उनसे मध्य अथवा पश्चिम भारत में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में से किसी एक स्थान में औद्योगिक विस्फोटक पदार्थ बनाने के एक नये एकक को स्थापित करने के लिए एक आवेदन पत्र मिला है।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्रों ने अपने "मल्टीनेशनल कारपोरेशनस इन वर्ल्ड डेवलपमेंट" नामक (1973) के अध्ययन में "मल्टीनेशनल कारपोरेशनों की मोटे अर्थ में इस प्रकार परिभाषित किया है कि इसमें वे सभी उपक्रम सम्मिलित है जिनका विदेशों में उत्पादन अथवा सेवाओं पर नियंत्रण है। इस परिभाषा के अनुसार भारत में चलने वाली सभी विदेशी कम्पनियां, जो शाखा अथवा सहायक कंपनियों के माध्यम से संचालित होती हैं मल्टीनेशनल कारपोरेशन कहे जा सकते हैं। इन्डियन एक्सप्लोसिव्ज लि० विदेशी इक्विटी बहुल भारतीय कम्पनी है, अतएवं यह भी मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनी मानी जा सकती है।

(ग) सरकार ने अपने 2 फरवरी, 1973 के औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य में उद्योगों की एक सूची समेकित की है जिनमें अन्य आवेदनों के साथ साथ बड़े औद्योगिक गृह विदेशी कम्पनियां,

विदेशी कम्पनियां की शाखा और सहायक कम्पनियां भी भाग ले सकती हैं। औद्योगिक विस्फोटक पदार्थ भी उसमे दर्ज एक वस्तु है।

(ब) जी, हां।

Assistant Grade Examination conducted by UPSC

3858. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether three chances are given to the candidates appearing for I.A.S. Examinations, conducted by the UPSC; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give three chances to the candidates appearing for Assistant's Grade Examination conducted by the UPSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. In view of the increase in the upper age limit from 24 years to 26 years for taking the IAS etc. Examination conducted by the UPSC for recruitment to the higher Services and pending examination of the whole system of recruitment to these Services by a Committee appointed under the Union Public Service Commission, the number of chances available to candidates in the Examinations held in 1973, 1974 and 1975 was increased to three purely as a transitional measure.

(b) A decision regarding the number of chances to be allowed to candidates taking the Assistants' Grade Examination, will be taken after the decisions on the recommendations of the Committee mentioned in answer to part (a) above are taken.

Expenditure on 'Asia 72' Exhibition by NIDC

3859. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had given a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs to the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for setting up a Pavilion in 'Asia 72' Exhibition on behalf of the Ministry;

(b) if so, how much expenditure was actually incurred and whether the whole expenditure has been fully audited;

(c) whether any dismantled material of the Pavilion was sold; if so, the facts thereof and the amount realised;

(d) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has been investigating into the transactions concerning the setting up and dismantling of the Pavilion; and

(e) if so, the present position of the investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P. MAURYA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The total expenditure incurred on connection with the Pavilion works out to Rs. 10,10,133.57 p. The Corporation has furnished to the Government an audited Statement of Receipts and Expenditure in respect of the Pavilion Some of the dismantled material of the Pavilion were sold by the NIDC as scrap items for Rs. 750.00 by holding a public auction; other materials salvaged from the Pavilion are still lying with the NIDC. The Corporation has been asked to furnish an audited certificate, signed the Auditors of the Corporation, after verification of these materials with the Stock Register etc. After obtaining Auditors' Certificate in this regard,

Government will further examine the question of disposal of the salvaged items of the Pavilion now lying with the NIDC.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Recruitment Rules in Directorate of Census

3860. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Recruitment Rules published for the different Directorates of Census Operations are not uniform; and

(b) whether Government are considering to examine and review these rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Various categories of posts were created at different times in the directorates of census operations. When recruitment rules came to be framed later the local conditions in the different offices had also to be taken into account to the extent possible.

(b) Yes, Sir. As and when occasion arises, the recruitment rules are revised and got amended with the approval of, the authorities concerned with a view to promote a uniform pattern.

Employees working in Directorate of Census Operations

3861. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the employees working in the Directorate of Census Operations and in the office of the Registrar General, India in the pay scale of Rs. 550—900 are being treated as Group 'B' Officers;

(b) if not, the names of posts which are not being treated as 'B' group and of those which are being treated as such; and

(c) why this difference is still being maintained contrary to the recommendations of Third Pay Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The present pay-scale of Rs. 550—900 covers ten categories of posts in the census organisation. The posts of tribal crafts research officer, office superintendents, investigators, and console operators were class II posts. These now fall in the new group 'B'. The posts of assistant superintendent of census operations, Nagaland, and of senior technical assistants, research assistants, geographers, partographers and tabulation officers were class III posts and are now in group 'C'. This is in terms of a notification dated 11th November 1975 issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms which said that all class II civil posts existing prior to 1st January 1973, as also new additions to their cadres in the revised pay scale on or after 1st January 1973, would go into group 'C'. While the Third Pay Commission had recommended the scale (Rs. 550—900 revised) for certain categories of posts in class III in the census organisation, it had not made any specific proposal for their inclusion in class II.

Developing Soil Cement

3862. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any projects undertaken for developing soil cement for preventing water drain and better moisture retension for cropping in arid areas;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for such crucial projects and the estimated cost; and

(c) the names of agencies which will be responsible for implementing the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Research and Development Project for the development of soil cement water saving floor, which would be useful both in arid area as well as in areas with porous soil such as sandy coastal areas, has been recently approved by the Committee of Direction for Cement Research (CDCR) set up by the Government of India.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 4 lakhs, out of which an amount of about Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed to be funded by CDCR and the balance by the Cement Service Bureau, An expenditure of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been sanctioned for the project for the year 1976-77.

(c) The Cement Research Institute of India (CRI), the Cement Service Bureau, the Agriculture Department of Tamil Nadu Government and the Central Arid Zone Research Institute are the participating agencies in this project.

Transfer of Head-works in Punjab to Bhakra Management Board

3863. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rupar, Harike and Ferozepur Head-Works in Punjab are still being controlled by the Punjab Government against the provisions of the Punjab Re-organisation Act under which their management was to be transferred to Bhakra Management Board within 5 years; and

(b) if so, reasons for the failure of Central Government to effect the transfer of management of these Boards?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Punjab Government who were exercising control over the Rupar, Harike and Ferozepur headworks prior to the reorganisation of Punjab, still continue to exercise such control. The State Government have raised some points in connection with the transfer of these headworks to the Bhakra Management Board, as envisaged in the Punjab Reorganisation Act. The Act does not, however, prescribe that such transfer should take place within five years. The points raised by Punjab are under consideration of Government.

सीमेंट कारखाने

3864. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने सीमेंट कारखाने हैं तथा वे कहां कहां स्थित हैं तथा उनकी क्षमता कितनी कितनी है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों मे वर्षवार भारत से किन-किन देशों ने कितनी कितनी सीमेट की मांग की थी तथा क्या यह मांग पूरी कर दी गई और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) सरकार का किन सीमेंट कारखानों को अपने अधिकार में लेने का विचार है ; और

(घ) 1973 से 1975 तक की अवधि में किन किन स्थानों पर सीमेंट कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं ?

उद्योग और पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य): (क) एक विवरण (अनुबन्ध–1) सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए, संख्या एल टी 10846/76]

(ख) 1973–74 और 1974–75 के वर्षों की अवधि में (दिसम्बर, 1974 तक) देश के बाजारों में कमी की स्थिति के कारण वाणिज्यक उद्देश्य के लिए सीमेंट का निर्यात करने की अनुमति नहीं थी। उपर्युक्त अवधि में निर्यात सरकार द्वारा निमोचित विशिष्ट सीमा तक ही किया जाता था। किन्तु बाद में सीमेंट आसानी से उपलब्ध होने के कारण जनवरी, 1975 के पश्चात् विदेशों को सीमेंट की मांग भी पूरी की गई है।

विगत तीन वर्षों मे वर्षवार, देशवार निर्यात किए गये सीमेंट का ब्यौरा बताने वाला विवरण (अनुबन्ध–2) सभा पलट पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी 10846/76]

(ग) वर्तमान मे ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) देश में 1973 से 1975 की अवधि मे देश से नीचे दिये ये ब्यौरे का अनुसार तीन सीमेंट एकक स्थापित किये गये·

एकक का नाम	स्थान	क्षमता (लाख मी० टन वार्षिक)
1. सैन्चूरी सीमेंट	तिलदा (मध्य प्रदेश)	6.00
2. दुर्गापुर सीमेंट वर्क्स	दुर्गापुर (पं० बंगाल)	4.00 (केवल अंशत: क्रियान्वित)
3. जे०के०सीमेंट वर्क	निवाहेड़ा (राजस्थान)	2.52

Report of the Committee on Recruitment and Service Conditions of T.V. Engineering Staff

3865. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed in 1974 by the then Director-General of A.I.R. for going into the recruitment and service conditions of TV Engineering staff;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report; if so, the main recommendations thereof and how far they have been implemented; and

(c) whether Government propose to recast the existing system to improve the lot of TV Engineering Staff, especially in view of the recent bifurcation of Television from All India Radio, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Internal Committee submitted its report to DG AIR on 20th November, 1975. The opinion of the Committee was that the present engineering set-up would require radical changes in order to bring about an organisation in conformity with engineering organisations elsewhere and this would help in building up the cadre of the engineering staff to be able to meet the challenge of the medium. DGAIR has taken into consideration the Committee's recommendations in formulating proposals for Doordarshan staffing pattern.

(c) The entire question regarding staffing pattern of Doordarshan Kendras including pay/fee scales is under the consideration of Government.

Cost Analysis Regarding Nuclear Power

3866. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether benefit cost analysis regarding nuclear power has been carried out; and

(b) if so, the recommendations or findings thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Studies carried out from time to time have indicated that nuclear power (in spite of the high initial investment) is cheaper than thermal power depending upon the distance from coal fields and delivered cost of fossil fuels. As at present, the distance beyon which nuclear power becomes cheaper is estimated between 600 to 800 Kms. It will, however, vary with revisions in coal prices and freight charges. The situation is, therefore, still fluid as there have been increases in the cost of enriched uranium, heavy water, coal and its transportation. Apart from the above, other considerations such as availability of primary fuel, non-renewable nature of fossil fuels, alternative uses of oil and gas etc., have tended to favour nuclear power.

Dr. Bhabha's Long Term Nuclear four step Programme

3867. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Bhabha's long term nuclear four step programme viz. (i) production of PU-239 from heavy water reactors utilizing natural uranium; (ii) developing fast breeder reactors fuelled by PU-239; (iii) production of U-233 in a fast breeder reactor by using Thorium as a blanket; and (iv) growing a versatile U-233 based nuclear programme, is being followed; and

(b) if so, results attained so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Heavy Water Reactors utilising natural uranium are being set up at Kota, Kalpakkam and Narora and the plutonium produced is proposed to be used in fast breeder reactors Construction of a fast breeder test reactor at Kalpakkam is in progress. The concept of breeding uranium-233 from Thorium is planned to be studied in this test reactor and the experience gained will be used in evolving our further nuclear programme.

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INSTRUMENTATION LTD., KOTA FOR 1974-75, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1974-75.

[Shri B. P. Maurya]

(ii) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10827/76].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Copper (Prohibition of Use in the Manufacture of Electrical Cables and Wires) Amendment Order, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 592(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1975.

(ii) The Electrical Cables and Wires Control (Amendment) Order, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 593(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1975.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10828/76].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) G.S.R. 540 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1976 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 136 dated the 1st February, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10829/76].

(2) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 1976 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 602 in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1976.

(3) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1976, published in Notification No G.S.R. 603 in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 10830/76].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, CUSTOMS ACT AND NAGALAND SALES TAX ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Central Excise (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 609 in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1976, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10831/76].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G S R 610 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1976, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10832/76].

(3) A copy of Notification No G.S.R. 327(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th May 1976, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10833/76.]

(4) A copy each of the following Nagaland Government Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 57 of the Nagaland Sales Tax Act, 1967 read with clause (c)

(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 22nd March, 1975 issued by the President in relation to the State of Nagaland:—

(i) The Nagaland Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1975 published in Notification No. FIN| REV/2—7/75 in Nagaland Gazette dated the 28th April, 1975.

(ii) The Nagaland Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules 1975, published in Notification No FIN|TAX|475 in Nagaland Gazette dated the 11th September, 1975.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining—

(a) reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the notifications mentioned at (i) and (ii) and

(b) reasons for delay in laying the notifications. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10834/76]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ELECTRONICS TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75.

(2) Annual Report of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10835/76.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF DELHI SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75.

(2) Anual Report of the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10836/76.]

ANNUAL REPORT POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH FOR 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1974-75, under section 19 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10837/76.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Election of *Pro-tempore* Chairman, President other Office bearers and Members of the Executive Board) (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English ver-

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

sions) published in Notification No. F. 16(3)/76-Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated the 24th April, 1976, under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10838/76.]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXPENDITURE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT FOR 1976-77

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1976-77 (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10839/76.]

NAVY (PENSION) FIRST AMENDMENT REGULATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pension) First Amendment Regulations, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 98 in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1976, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10840/76.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NEYVELI LIGNIK CORPORATION LTD, FOR 1974-75.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में ऊपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : मैं कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :

(1) नैवेली लिगनाइट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के वर्ष 1974–75 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

(2) नैवेली लिगनाइट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड की वर्ष 1974–75 की वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10841/76.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS (NOTIFICATION) ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Development Staff) Scheme, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 327(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1976, under section 17 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10842/76]

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(i) MINUTES

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table held on 16th October and 14th November, 1975 and 15th April, 1976.

(i) SECOND REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the

Sixty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
THIRTIETH REPORT

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

12.05 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE.* INCREASE IN EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to move:

> "That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Banking GSR No. 314(E) dated the 1st May, 1976, increasing the export duty on hides, skins and leather, tanned and untanned all sorts, but not including Snake skins and manufactures of leather, from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem* from the date of the said notification."

Exports of raw hides and skins are banned. Finished leather is totally exempt from export duty under a separate notification. The purpose of this notification, therefore, is to increase the export duty on semi-processed hides and skins.

It has been the Government's policy to encourage the exports of finished leather and leather products in place of semi-processed hides and skins. Such a change in the pattern of export trade is desirable in the interest of increasing the export earnings and the employment potential in leather industry in the country. In pursuance of this objective the Ministry of Commerce has effected a further cut of 15 per cent in the quota for E I. and wet blue goat and sheep skins and 10 per cent cut in the quota for E.I. and wet blue buffalo hides, buffalo calf skins, cow hides and cow calf skins for 1976-77. No cut has been imposed on quota-holders below 25,000 pieces of skins and on quotas of the job tanners and non-exporting tanners. In furtherance of the same objective, the export duty on semi-processed hides and skins which was 20 per cent *ad-valorem* has been raised to 25 per cent *ad valorem* with effect from 1-5-1976.

Sir, I commend that the Resolution be approved by the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): In the second line from the bottom of the Resolution, you will find the words 'manufacturers of leather'. 'Manufacturers of leather' means some person This is what I think The export duty is on the company or on the articles or is there some mistake in this?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: There is no mistake.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Whether it is 'manufactures' or 'manufacturers?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is 'manufactures'.

It is on the manufactures, on the pieces of leather.

MR SPEAKER Are you sure it is a spelling mistake?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes, Sir. It is on the manufactures.

MR. SPEAKER: So, one 'r' is additional, it is a spelling mistake.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I want to make a submission not only from the point of view of prevention of cruelty to animals, but in parts of the west coast, harmless snakes which

[Shri B. V. Naik]

help to maintain the environmental balance are being mercilessly killed and their skins are being exported, just to satisfy the exotic taste of the western people. Can we ban the export of snake skins. It earns us a pittance, but it does a lot of harm to our environment.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I will pass on the suggestion to the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): Because of export of snake skins, the population of rodents and rats has increased by 10 to 20 times in desert areas.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a serious matter. There is a special group constituted for the purpose of clearing matters where ecological balance or environmental pollution is involved. They should consider this. The point raised is very valid.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Previously a ban was imposed on the export of the skin of a certain type of lizard because they were eating cobras and other venomous snakes. I do not know what happened later on, but we are told by the villagers that even now the lizards are being killed indiscriminately and the skin is being exported. What happened to the ban?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Perhaps this does not come within the purview of our ministry. But I can pass it on to the concerned ministry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are increasing the export duty on certain items. What the implications are, your ministry does not know. There should be some better coordination between the Commerce Ministry and the Finance Ministry.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The point which has been raised, namely, whether the ecological balance is being disturbed as a result of indiscriminate killing of snakes or not is a matter to be discussed separately. This resolution is to help the indigenous industry. The Commerce Ministry has taken a decision to have a 15 per cent cut on the export of semifinished leather. In order to strengthen their measures, we are imposing 5 per cent additional export duty so that it acts a disincentive for the export of semi-finished leather. This is the limited question which we are discussing.

MR. SPEAKER: The House can take a decision on this subject to this that your ministry or the Commerce Ministry will take a decision in consultation with that particular group that has been set up for going into the question of ecological balance and environmental pollution. They may subsequently decide that killing snakes and exporting their skins is not in national interest. Then they will have to come before the House and revise it. Subject to this, the House can take a decision.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Snake skins are being excluded.

MR. SPEAKER: It says, "but not including snake skins". So, that is excluded.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The purport of this Resolution seems to be that while there has been an enhancement of the export duty on some other items, that enhancement is not applicable to snake skin. I had suggested an amendment for banning the export of snake skin. If that amendment is acceptable either now or later to the Finance Ministry, it solves our purpose.

MR SPEAKER: No. What is the meaning?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Shri Naik is going a bit too far. My limited question is why the export of snake skin is being exempted from this increased export duty which is to be levied on others?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The export of snake skin is already banned. That is why I have excluded snake skin.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If it is banned why is it excluded from the additional export duty? If the export is already banned, then the question does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not happily worded. Manufactures of leather are not banned. One item is banned and the other is not banned.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I will take care of this.

MR. SPEAKER: Can you bring it tomorrow or day after?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: This has to be passed by Parliament within 15 days from the date of notification. So, the time-factor is there.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you prepared to exclude snake skin?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Not only the skin of the snakes but skins of tigers and various other animals are all prohibited. As a matter of fact, this is one of the areas where smuggling takes place and we are taking action against them Therefore, simply because it is included here—no doubt, it is redundant—that does not affect the Resolution as such. Therefore, I would respectfully submit that it can be kept as it is.

MR. SPEAKER: In the notification to which they refer, it is said: "In the Schedule, Item 26, hides, skins and leather, tanned and untanned all sorts, but not including snake skins and manufactures of leather." But these are the same words. What about time-factor?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Time-factor is there because the notification was issued on 1st May and it has to be passed by Parliament within 15 days.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the harm it you say 'not including manufactures of leathers? Take out make skin.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I would like to make a submission. This is only an affirmation of the notification and nothing will help if you delte it from here because the notification stands. The only thing is that you will have to change the notification on this issue. And the time-factor has already been explained. After all, redundancy is no negation. Therefore, I suggest that let it remain as it is.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope, by passing this Resolution you will not be prevented from making the required amendment in the notification.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE. We will have to change the notification by amending the notification.

MR SPEAKER: They will consider amending the notification suitably. If it is necessary, they will come. Let us pass this on the understanding that suitable amendment, if necesary, will be made.

The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Banking GSR No. 314(E) dated the 1st May, 1976, increasing the export duty on hides, skins and leather tanned and untanned all sorts, but not including snake skins and manufactures of leather, from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem* from the date of the said notification."

The motion was adopted.

FINANCE BILL, 1976

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the Finance Bill. Time allotted: 15 hours. Time for general discussion 10 hours. Time for Clauses 4 hours. What about the Third Reading? Would it be one hour? Anyway, we can say that it will be 11 hours plus 3 hours plus 1 hour. Now Mr. Subramaniam.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I have already explained the main features of the proposals contained in the Finance Bill, in my Budget speech. The details of the specific provisions in the Bill have been explained in the Explanatory Memorandum circulated to hon. Members. I do not therefore, conside it necessary to cover the same ground again.

Hon. Members will recall that the Revised Estimates for 1975-76 anticipated that the year-end budgetary deficit of the Centre would be Rs. 490 crores. I am happy to inform the House that the actual budgetary deficit for the year 1975-76 has turned out to be significantly lower, being only Rs. 367 crores.

As hon. Members are aware, the original budget for 1975-76 envisaged a deficit of Rs. 247 crores, after a special borrowing of Rs. 100 crores from the Reserve Bank of India, which we did not eventually resort to. If we allow for this, the actual deficit is only Rs. 20 crores more than the deficit of Rs. 247 crores originally estimated. If we take the net Reserve Bank credit to Central and State governments during the year, the position is even better During 1975-76, the net RBI credit to Government sector, instead of showing an increase, contracted by more than Rs. 200 crores. The improvement is significant, as it comes in the wake of high net RBI credit to the Government for a number of years.

Sir, the Finance Bill has been before the hon. Members for nearly 8 weeks. During the debate on the budget, various suggestions have been put forward by hon. Members with regard to the proposals contained in the Bill. I have also received representations from members of the public, chambers of commerce and other trade and professional associations, on the proposals contained in the Bill. I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to hon. Members and to all others who have studied the proposals carefully and have made constructive suggestions. On a careful consideration of these suggestions, I have decided to modify some of my original proposals. With the indulgence of the House, I will briefly explain the principal changes that are proposed to be made in the provisions of the Finance Bill.

It has been urged that the new rates proposed in the budget for superfines and fine fabrics produced by powerlooms and processed by independent processors have been pitched high and are now almost equal to the rates levied on similar fabrics produced in the composite mill sector. In order to maintain a suitable differential, so that processed fabrics of the powerloom sector are able to compete with similar fabrics produced by the composite mill sector, I propose to reduce the rates of fine and superfine fabrics manufactured in powerlooms and processed by independent processors with the aid of power from 14 per cent as proposed in the budget, to 12 per cent *ad valorem*. Corresponding adjustment is also being made in respect of superfine and fine handloom processed fabrics by reducing the duty from 12 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem*. The revenue effect of these proposals regarding textiles will be a loss of Rs. 1.30 crores in a full year.

Prior to the budget, there was a duty exemption in respect of hand-printed cotton fabrics, which during this budget had been restricted to fabrics which were printed with not more than three colours, since fabrics printed with more than three colours were generally costlier. However, a large number of representations were received after the budget about the hardship which the hand printers, who were generally in the decentralised sector, had to undergo. Some hon. Members of this House had also written to me, drawing my attention to this position. As I felt there was some substance in these complaints, I hastened to pass oders, restoring the original position.

It has been urged that since Government have thought fit to grant excise duty concessions to passenger cars, the duty on agricultural tractors should be reduced, if not abolished. The two cases are, however, not strictly comparable. Whereas the production of passenger cars had gone down steeply during 1975, that of agricultural tractors had not shown any such downward trend. However, since a number of hon. Members expressed concern about the high price of tractors used in agriculture, I propose to exempt tyres, tubes and batteries supplied as original equipment for use in agricultural tractors from the excise duty payable on them. This measure will result in a revenue loss of Rs. 2 60 crores in one full year.

A number of representations have been received to the effect that the increase in the duty on certain varieties of printing and writing paper has been very steep. Having carefully examined these representations, I propose to reduce the duty on certain varieties of creamlaid and creamwove paper in common use of substance not exceeding 65 grams per sq. metre from 25 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*. This exemption will result in a revenue loss of Rs. 3.65 crores in a full year.

Ever since the general 1 per cent duty was levied in the 1975 budget on residuary items, I have been receiving representations from manufacturers of roofing tiles for exemption from the levy of this duty. It has been represented that these tiles are exclusively used in the construction of houses occupied by families who cannot be said to be affluent and should therefore, not be taxed. Considering all the circumstances, I propose to exempt roofing tiles from the 1 per cent duty under item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff. This will result in a loss of revenue of Rs. 15 lakhs in a full year.

When excise duty on starch, on which 1 per cent duty was levied in the 1975 budget, was increased to 10 per cent in the present budget, there were a large number of representations from manufacturers, especially of tapioca starch. There are essentially two forms of starch, namely, maize starch and tapioca starch, the former being produced mostly in the organised sector and the latter largely in the small scale sector. Apart from competition etc. of tapioca starch in comparison with maize starch, which is of a superior kind, the producers of tapioca starch also complained of hardships in complying with excise procedures, since their activities were on a small scale and their locations dispersed. Considering these factors, I have already ordered that small units, whose clearances during the preceding financial did not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs, may be exempted from duty on the first Rs. 1 lakh value of clearances during a financial year. By way of administrative simplification, the self-removal procedure system has also been extended to this commodity, and tariff value has also been fixed for tapioca starch. I have also exempted the duty on starch of all kinds when such starch is used in the manufacture of glucose or destrose.

Patent or proprietry medicines was one of the items on which several hon. Members of the House had some comments to offer. I had made it clear during the general discussion of the

Budget that the excise duty on essential drugs of life-saving nature had not been increased in the Budget. Since then some have suggested that there is perhaps scope for enlarging the list of essential drugs for which a concessional rate of duty is charged. I have no objection to consider such enlargement of the list. Any specific proposal for inclusion of a drug or medicine in the list of essential drugs or medicines should be taken up with the Ministry of Health who, if they are satisfied, will no doubt recommend the case to my Ministry for favourable consideration.

In my Budget proposals I had made certain adjustments in the customs and excise duties on copper mainly with a view to reduce the impact of excise duty on indigenously produced copper and to increase the import duty on imported copper. I find, however, that international prices of copper have meanwhile risen sharply and, as a result, the landed cost of imported copper is likely to be higher than that estimated at the time of the Budget. In these circumstances I propose to reduce the import duty on copper from 60 per cent to the pre-Budget figure of 45 per cent *ad valorem*. Corresponding reduction will also be made in respect of certain copper manufactures and copper scrap. Since the increase in the price of copper will tend to augment revenues, I do not expect that the reduction in the rate of customs duty indicated by me will result in any net revenue loss.

I have received representations about the increase in customs duty on alloy and high carbon steel. The case of cold rolled grain oriented steel which is required for manufacture of transformers and of which there is no indigenous production seems to deserve some special consideration. I, therefore, propose to reduce the duty on such steel from 75 per cent to 40 per cent. This proposal will result in a loss of Rs. 2.20 crores in a full year.

In my Budget speech I had referred to a new scheme of excise duty relief to encourage higher production I had then indicated that details of the scheme were being worked out and that I expected that it would be introduced for one year in the first instance, I find, however, on reconsideration that a period of one year may be too short for the scheme to make its full impact and, therefore, propose that the scheme should operate for at least three years during which period the results achieved will be watched. I also propose to widen the scope of the scheme to cover new units which will be set up during the current and the next two financial years, as well as to units set up in the recent past. This will confer considerable benefit to new capital-intensive units. Further details of the scheme are being worked out and notifications to give effect to it will be issued in the near future.

I expect that modifications now proposed will entail a sacrifice of revenue of the order of Rs. 9.90 crores in one full year. All these modifications, except those relating to starch and hand-printed fabrics which have already been implemented, and those relating to higher production relief, are proposed to be given effect to by issue of suitable notifications effective from today. Copies of the relevant notifications will be laid, as usual, on the Table of the House in due course

I now turn to direct taxes. Non-resident taxpayers have hitherto not been taxed in respect of lump sum payments of royalties received outside India for the delivery of designs and drawings relating to any patent, invention etc. outside India. Under a provision in the Finance Bill, such lump sum payments are proposed to be brought within the ambit of taxation in India. It has, however, been represented that foreign suppliers of technical know-how had entered into agreements or had finalised proposals for the receipt of such lump sum royalties with the approval of the Central Government on the understanding that such payments would be exempt from

tax. As the withdrawal of the exemption of lump sum royalties in such cases will adversely affect these foreign suppliers, it is necessary to modify the scheme of taxation of royalties contained in the Finance Bill in certain respect. I accordingly propose to provide that lump sum payments of this type received under agreements made before 1st April, 1976, and approved by the Central Government will continue to be exempt from income-tax in the case of both corporate and non-corporate taxpayers.

Lump sum payments of this type received under agreements made after 31st March, 1976 would also be exempt from tax if such agreements have been made in accordance with proposals approved by the Central Government before 1st April, 1976. In the case of foreign companies, however, this exemption will apply only if they exercise an option in this behalf. Foreign companies who exercise this option will continue to pay income-tax in respect of their remaining royalty income on the existing basis. In other words, Income-tax in respect of such income will be charged at the rate of 52.5 per cent on a net basis The deduction on account of expenses will, however, be limited to 20 per cent of the gross amount of royalties excluding such lump sum payments Foreign companies who do not exercise this option will be governed by the new scheme of taxation of royalties laid down in the Bill. They will thus pay income-tax at the rate of 20 per cent on the gross amount of lump sum royalties and at the rate of 40 per cent on the remaining amount.

The Finance Bill seeks to provide that income by way of interest payable by a non-resident shall be deemed to accrue or arise in India in cases where the interest is payable in respect of any debt incurred or moneys borrowed and used for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person in India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source in India. It has been represented that the proposed provisions are somewhat harsh. For instance, if a foreign company intending to invest in shares of an Indian company borrowed money from a bank in a foreign country, the foreign bank would become liable to Indian income-tax on the interest payable to the bank by the foreign company. As the taxation of interest in such cases would have an adverse effect on investments in India, I propose to restrict the scope of the relevant provision so that interest payable by a non-resident will be chargeable to Indian income-tax only in cases where such interest is paid in respect of any debt incurred or moneys borrowed and used for the purposes of a business or profession carried on in India by such person.

Under the Bill, investment allowance will be admissible, *inter alia*, in respect of machinery and plant installed in industries engaged in the manufacture of articles specified in the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act. One of the items specified for this purpose is "Steel castings and forgings and malleable iron and steel castings." In order to bring out the underlying intention more clearly, I propose to redefine this industry as "Steel castings and forgings and alloy, malleable and S G. iron castings."

In order to remove the hardship faced by owners of self-occupied house property who are now required to furnish its fair market value in the return of net wealth every year, the Finance Bill proposes to freeze the value of one self-occupied house property at its value adopted for the year in which the property is constructed or acquired by the tax-payer or for the assessment year 1971-72, whichever is later. It has been represented that as the market value of urban properties may fall in certain cases, the proposal for freezing the valuation

of self-occupied house properties with reference to their assessed value for the assessment year 1971-72 would result in hardship in such cases. In order to mitigate this hardship, I propose to provide that the special provision for valuation of self-occupied house property will apply only at the option of the tax-payer. Hence, in cases where the market value of the self-occupied property comes down, the tax-payer will have the option to value the property at its current market value.

In my Budget speech, I had mentioned that in view of the escalation in cost of Industrial projects, interest received by scheduled banks on long-term loans granted to industry for the purchase of capital plant and machinery would be exempted from interest-tax levied under the Interest-tax Act, 1974. A doubt has been raised as to whether interest paid on advances made by scheduled banks for agricultural purposes would also qualify for this exemption. I would like to take this opportunity of clarifying that the exemption provided in the Finance Bill is not confined to interest received on industrial advances; and all long-term loans for the creation of capital assets in India, including those used for agricultural purposes, will qualify for the proposed exemption.

I also propose to take this opportunity of announcing certain new tax concessions which are proposed to be implemented by moving necessary amendments in this behalf to the Finance Bill. The hon. Members will be glad to know that the additional facilities allowance received by them under the Members of Parliament (Additional Facilities) Rules, 1975 is proposed to be made completely tax-free.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): As the Chairman of the Committee, I thank him.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: With a view to encouraging more liberal donations for the purposes of promoting family planning, I propose to move an amendment to the relevant provision in the Income-Tax Act for raising the deduction in respect of donations made to Government, approved local bodies and organisations for promoting family planning from 50 per cent to one hundred per cent of the qualifying amount of such donations while computing the taxable income of the donor.

In order to channelise corporate savings into high priority industries, inter-corporate dividends derived by domestic companies from new companies engaged in the manufacture of fertilisers, pesticides, paper, pulp and newsprint and cement were exempted from income-tax by a provision made in this behalf through the Finance Act, 1975. I now propose to enlarge the area of this concession to include industries engaged in the manufacture of non-ferrous metals; ferro-alloys and special steels; steel castings and forgings; electric motors; industrial and agricultural machinery; earth-moving machinery; machine tools; commercial vehicles; ships; tyres and tubes; heavy chemicals and industrial explosives.

Sir, I move.

MR SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration.".

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the general budget discussion, some important points were dealt with by our party leader, Mr. Indrajit Gupta. I would simply highlight some of the points he had mentioned and introduce some new points.

To begin with, this morning we had a very lively, a very important sort of discussion on the question of prices. It was claimed by the Government that the prices have come down according to the survey made after the Budget was introduced. This statement was challenged by almost all the Members from both sides of the House. The Members maintained that, according to their own experience, the prices have not only not come down but in respect of certain items, the prices have gone up. It was being particularly stated that in respect of certain agricultural commodities, after they passed out of the hands of the peasants, their prices have started rising. The instances have been given here according to the experience of the Members themselves representing both the sides of the House.

Early this year, even the Finance Minister, Mr. Subramaniam, observed in this House that reduction in the wholesale prices is not properly reflected in the retail market. This was his own statement. In the month of February, all the economic journals of our country stated that the prices of agricultural raw materials have come down, that they have become cheaper, but the index price of industrial goods has remained as high as before. I would particularly like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to this point. According to the Labour Statistical Bureau of Simla the consumer price index has come down very appreciably. In January, 1975, according to them, the consumer price index was 326; in December, 1975, it came down to 306 and, in March, 1976, it has come down to 286. That means that within a short period there has been a reduction of 40 points according to the Simla Labour Statistical Bureau; and as a result of this the workers' dearness allowance has been cut down in several cases—in the case of jute and many other industries. The Simla Labour Statistical Bureau are like Gods sitting on the Himalayas ... .

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Even when decrease takes place, they are Gods; so you want them to be devils when there is an increase?

DR. RANEN SEN: Their calculations are never commensurate with the actual increase in the market: their fraud has been detected. Since you have raised this question, I am constrained to say that this particular Simla Bureau has been defrauding the workers, and this has been found out in Bombay. The Bombay Government instituted an enquiry and found out that the consumer price index given out was not correct. The Bombay Government corrected it; the Gujarat Government corrected it; and only two years ago there was an investigation held under the auspices of the West Bengal Government by a team consisting of three eminent economists of Bengal, the Secretary of the team was the Deputy Commissioner, and they found out unanimously that the consumer price index which was computed by the Simla Labour Statistical Bureau was wrong.

AN HON. MEMBER: In respect of their State?

DR. RANEN SEN: Yes, in respect of their State. But in respect of Bombay also it was found to be wrong and in respect of Gujarat it was found to be wrong; so, in respect of all-India, how can the Finance Minister say it is right? It is a common experience; that is the point I want to make. Nobody can accept that there has been a reduction of 40 points within such a short period and none of the Members of the House, either on this side or on that side, can accept the Governments contention that the prices have come down. On the contrary, in spite of the fact that Mr. Subramaniam had more or less assured the House that there will be a reduction in prices, that did not take place but there has been a 2 per cent rise as some mass consumer items have been

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

taxed. The revenue earning on sugar would be Rs. 178 crores, on tea 41 crores and on various food items including sugar and tea, the total revenue earnings would be Rs. 251 crores. So, naturally, there will be a rise in prices.

Secondly, there have been enormous concessions to big business. I have no quarrel with the Minister on that account because, if they play the game and produce more, there will be a decrease in prices. But, the gift given by the Finance Minister has not satiated their thirst and greed for power and for profit. What is happening is that they are demanding more and more concessions. The textile mill owners, the jute mill owners and others and FICCI are also demanding more concessions. The new import policy is a completely permissive and a veritable bonanza for the import traders. That is why it was hailed so much by the FICCI and the private sector industrial organisations. But never did the prices come down.

In regard to jute, what happened? Already, concessions are there: the export duty has gone, carpet backing has got subsidy. Now they want subsidy for more items. There is a sort of pressure on the Government and the workers and the country and new ten mills are being closed.

In his budget speech, the Finance Minister said that in this Budget, in order to push up production, industries have been given these concessions. I don't deny that. But what is actually happening? Is production increasing? The same lay-offs, the same closures and the same retrenchments are taking place from one industry to another. This is an admitted fact and Mr. Subramaniam should enquire into this.

This has been the experience? This has been the complaint of the trade unions. I can cite examples, but I do not want to cite examples. I simply want to say that, out of 2,50,000 workers employed in jute alone, nearly 30,000 workers have been thrown out of employment because there is no production, ten jute mills have been closed. How many textile mills have been closed?. How many tea gardens remain closed. Therefore, these concessions to the employees have not yielded any results, whereas for the working class who have supported the 20-point economic programme and who have agreed to abide by the discipline that was required of them, their bonus has been cut by the Amendment to the Bonus Act. The same lay-off, retrenchment, etc., are continuing. Their dearness allowance is being cut because of this computation of consumer price index and they have been told that, for the country's prosperity, they have to sacrifice more and more.

There was an estimate made by the Economic Times Research Bureau in their issue of April 12, 1972; they have brought out a few figures, I do not want to go into the figures, they have said that 40 companies—out of which ten companies are Tatas, eleven companies are Birlas and 19 are other companies—controlled 46.5 per cent of the total assets and their total sales turn over were 54 per cent. This is the Economic Times Research Bureau's estimate. They have also shown that the prices have increased and accordingly the profits have also increased. This has been borne out by the Reserve Bank in its earlier numbers.

Therefore, I say that today we are in the grip of a vice on one side of which we find the big business refusing to play their game even after they have got their concessions and on the other side of the grip we find the multi-national corporations that are operating in our country.

Now, what happens to a person belonging to the ordinary middle class? In the early morning he gets up and uses the tooth paste and tooth brush made by a foreign company, then he

takes his breakfast prepared with Dalda or Anik ghee produced by the multi-national corporations, then he takes his bath with Rexona or Palmolive or Lux made, again, by multinational corporations, in the office, if he feels thirsty, he takes Fanta or Coca Cola. Then, if he falls ill or if any of his family members falls ill, what happens? Again he has to turn to the multi-national corporations, Pfizer about which we discussed this morning or Parke-Davis or any other foreign company whose number comes to 66 in our country and who are controlling 70 per cent of the drugs and 80 per cent of patent drugs. When you increase excise duty on patented medicines, I could have understood and supported if you had said that international patent drugs would be taxed, as you have said, excise duty five per cent more. But what is the position now? If he had consulted the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers, we would have found out that the highest priced medicines, patented madicines, are required even by poor men. There cannot be two standards: the poor man's son will get only homoeopathic medicines, which are also taxed, and the rich man's son will get the medicines prepared by Pfizer or Parke-Davis or any other company. The Minister should not apply two standards. Drug is a drug, it is essential for the country, as much essential as food and 80 per cent of those drugs are patented one, or 90 per cent of the essential drugs are patented. In the Hathi Committee Report, they made a recommendation that for generic names, only 13 drugs should be used to being with. The Government have not accepted that, they have accepted only six drugs. This has been very unkind on the part of the Government.

I was mentioning about multinational corporations grip over our economy. It is said that for diversification, export and for filling up the technological gap or knowhow gap, these companies have been invited, are being invited and will be invited in future also. May I know, how much technological gap has been filled up by them? In the Public Accounts Committee's report which has been laid on the Table of the House and which is now a public property, a very significant remark is there. Scientists working in the Electronics Division came before the Public Accounts Committee and stated that our craze for foreign computers of IBM and the other British Company, of which I am forgetting the name, is a hinrance for the development of electronics in our country. Their statement is on record.

The NCST Report on foreign collaboration, equity participation and technical collaboration was submitted to the Government in 1973. The Committee consisted of very top scientists of our country. They came to the conclusion that equity participation should be banned. Secondly, they said that technical collaboration is not desirable unless it cannot be purchased from outside. Three and a half years have passed since they submitted their report, but it has been lying in the cold storage and has been gathering dust.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Decisions have already been taken on that.

DR. RANEN SEN I understand that the Government have not announced any decision in regard to this. They made concrete and definite suggestions in regard to this.

Now, I will tell you, Sir, how these companies are paying to their directors. The director's remuneration in India, of the foreign companies is always about Rs. five lakhs plus so many things. This is the minimum. The directors and Members of the Board are not very efficient sort of people or technocrats. May I know, why these things are being permitted in our country even now. For the sickness of an industry, the working class is held responsible, but this is a matter of common knowledge and it was also admitted by certain Government officers of the Labour Depart-

ment that mostly the sickness of the industries is due to the management, who are either mismanaging the affairs, or are quarrelling among themselves, or are cheating the workers, public and the share-holders by pilfering the money. Unless Government takes certain steps for control of production and distribution at the wholesale market and supply of essential commodities, there is no possibility of substantial reduction in prices. Only if the Government takes such action, the common man will be benefited.

One or two points I will mention here. There was discussion about the voluntary disclosure scheme. The amount of income disclosed was about Rs. 750 crores and the tax on it was Rs. 240 crores. But, how many people are involved in this voluntary disclosure of income? That is not known to us. I tried to make a calculation and I found that probably only 32000 or so people are involved in it and that many more people, several thousands and several lakhs of people are outside this. Secondly, the wealth exposed is about Rs. 850 crores and the tax realised on it was Rs. 8 crores and I am told that the cost of collection is much higher than Rs. 8 crores. So, the Minister will have to explain this point because there was a discussion and the discussion could not be complete.

I want to mention two points more about the pensioners. Concessions have been given to certain categories of pensioners who have retired on 1st March, 1975. It is good. But may I know why the Minister will not consider the question of pensioners who have retired a little earlier, say, 2-3 years ago because the Central Pay Commission's recommendations have been accepted and they have also recommended that from 1st March, 1973 the pensioners should get the benefit? This is a small point that I wanted to mention.

Thirdly, I wanted to mention another thing since he was saying about giving concessions to certain classes of industries. I had written to the Minister on 5th March and again on the 10th April, about a small cottage-cum-small-scale industry. That is the Jessore comb-manufacturing industry. This industry employs about 25,000 workers. This is really a cottage-cum-small-scale industry. Now, the plastics industry has got some reduction in the duty. There is an import duty on silver nitrate sheets this comb industry imports from Japan and its price is going up because it is a petrochemical industry product. Therefore, the prices are going up and its import duty has gone up and they have to pay *ad valorem* duty also. Therefore, I had written to the Minister to reduce the import duty a little so that this small-scale-cum-cottage industry could survive. This is really a small-scale industry which may be called a cottage industry also.

With these words, I would request the Minister not to slacken their vigilance about the business community more so the big business to whom he has given considerable concessions with the expectation that something good will come out of it, but you know, it has not come out and the workers are suffering, the lock-outs and closures are going on and prices are not coming down. Therefore my honest appeal to the Minister is to see that a certain watchful eye be kept on these industries so that they do not get away with whatever they wanted to do.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): At the outset, before I make any submissions on the Finance Bill, may I express my personal delight as also delight of the House at seeing Shri Subramaniam back to normal and good health and piloting the Finance Bill with a renewed vigour and strength. We wish him many, many years of a healthy and happy life in the cause of the nation. The financial year 1975-76 has been a momentous year for his Ministry. The Finance Ministry has several achievements to

its credit in the financial year ending 31st March, 1976 to which it can look forward with a reasonable degree of satisfaction. Its efforts and measures have borne remarkable fruits.

13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*].

The revised budgetary position which he has explained just now, by all standards can only be explained as simply magnificient. He has also announced to-day certain reliefs in direct and indirect taxation. We have seen the rationale behind those reliefs and on evaluation one would only consider that these reliefs have been given in the process of furthering the rationalisation of the direct and indirect taxation.

Various measures which have been taken this year, whether they are fiscal, monetary or administrative, brought about a very spectacular success to repair the grave distortion in the economy and to enforce greater financial discipline and to check what was pernicious and destructive the pressures of inflation in this country and, therefore, Shri Subramaniam and his colleagues can look back at 1975-76 as a year of achievement and performance in different fields of a very very high degree, indicating very high degree of efficiency and objectivity of approach specially in the realm of price stability. What they have achieved will really be described as near miracle in the annals of the history of any nation which has been waging war against the galloping prices year after year. However, it is my duty to point out that this type of economic growth, this type of economic revival, this type of economic stability, was only possible as a result of an overall political and economic stability in the country. Had there not been satisfactory and stable law and order situation, it would have been impossible to expect that the Finance Ministry could perform any such miracle. It is absolutely necessary to have a good position of law and order and specially they have done very well.

Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee has done very well in the field of economic offences and that has contributed very greatly to the achievement of what they have done and, therefore, it is only the proper atmosphere and discipline created by clamping of emergency which has helped us to solve the Himalayan problems of inflation

It is equally a tribute to the I must submit, dynamic and strong political leadership with vision and farsightedness which converted a hopeless political situation that had taken the country to the confused and semi-chaotic state back into a powerful nation, with renewed determination to fight out not only the great battle for economic emancipation of the people of this country but also a battle to weed out once for all, I ardently hope, the facist, reactionary, communal and disruptive forces, which had been masquerading either as political parties or as cultural institutions.

The Finance Bill has been very highly commended and lavishly praised for restructuring and reconstructing the basic policy of taxation as such and the new philosophy now though it may not be acceptable possibly, as some of the spokesmen of the Finance Ministry have not accepted that it is a new philosophy. They seem to consider that it is the same philosophy with new mechanics that they have adopted. With great respect I disagree with it. I see clearly and 'demarcatedly' a new philosophy *in* the taxation proposals of the Finance Bill of 1976 and everyone is looking forward to a new era being ushered in as a result of this new philosophy. The quintessence of this philosophy, if I were to put it in one word of the Finance Minister's speech to which I attach very great importance and I hope it will one day become prophetic, in this I quote:

He said: 'The majority of Indian tax-payers were prepared to abide by the law and pay taxes as due, provided the tax burden is reasonable. I hope that this attitude and this approach of the Finance Minister would inspire the tax payers and the tax gatherers, both alike, and that they would realise that in regard to taxation in a developing country like ours which has engaged itself to the goal of social justice as the co-extensive objective of this country, this country has to adopt a new attitude and bring in a completely new approch to the problem. They should realise that we can achieve the objective of economic growth and social justice only when tax collection is optimum and tax evasion is minimum, and the powers used by the tax gatherers are just and reasonable

When I come to the question of the misuse of the powers by the officers, I would like to draw the attention of the two hon. Ministers of the Finance Ministry to certain aspects which have emerged as a result of the deliberations and discussions which have been held recently in the Conference of the Commissioners at Vigyan Bhavan. I would point this out to Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee. I have drawn inspiration from what the Prime Minister had stated about the need for caution against the abuse of power and authority by the officers, whereby honest and unrespecting assessees are likely to be harassed using the long arm of the law which has been given to the officers and under which untramelled authority and power have been given to them; unfortunately without ever being accountable whenever they tend to abuse the power and authority it is likely to create tremendous problems. This sort of untramelled use of authority and power without accountability is not only going to create tremendous distortions in the administration of fiscal legislation, but it may pave the way for tremendous corruption which may come some day and I would like to utter this word of warning to them. Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee stated that income-tax officers have all the powers in the world they can stop a car, they can stop a vessel, they can stop an aircraft, they can search, raid, resort to seizure, etc. Sir, I happened to be Chairman of a Committee which have helped in enlarging the powers of the officers. Our basic trust was that all these powers being given would be used for only limited purposes, not only in accordance with the spirit of the law, but in accordance with the letter of the law, and not used in a manner which would be criminal. I want to refer to some specific instances and I hope that the Finance Minister when replying to the debate would tell us about what he wants to say on these matters. I refer to a case which arose in the High Court in 1975. This has appeared in Vol 101, ITR, page 112. A commissioner direct his officers to go and search the house of a lawyer whose gross income used to be Rs. 1.75 lakhs a year. They seized from his premises a sum of Rs. 10,000 which he had shown in his wealth tax declaration. They searched the suit-cases and the belongings of a guest who had come there by accident and in that connection they criminally fabricated documents. The High Court was compelled to take action against such a commissioner and this is what the High Court had to say:

"This is not all. The learned counsel for the petitioner has submitted that a complaint under section 193, Indian Penal Code, should be filed against the respondents on the basis of the findings arrived at by this court In brief, it is submitted that the filing of a complaint against the respondents and the Assistant Director of Intelligence is called for on account of the following salient facts:

(1) The proposal under section 132 of the Act purported to have been recorded by respondent No. 2 on October 7, 1974, was, in fact, recorded by him after the premises of the petitioner had been searched."

That thing which should have preceded the seizure was fabricated. After it had been fabricated, it has now been stated:

> "Respondent No. 1 fabricated false evidence (that is the Commissioner) by recording a note on the same date authorising action under Section 132 of the Act against the petitioner. An offence under section 193, Indian Penal Code, was *prima facie* against them."

It further says:

> "After hearing the learned counsel for the petitioner and the other Counsel, we are tentatively of the view that it is expedient in the interest of justice that an enquiry be held into this matter."

This is what the Commissioner has done and he still continues to be on the job.

There is another instance which I want to give you. You will remember, that last year, you inserted one sub-section (7)(a) in Section 40A in terms of which 'such companies or such employers who provide or gratuity, may make half the payment before 1st April 1976 and the other half payment by April 1977' This was to be allowed as a deduction. This was a salutary provision to protect the interests of the employees. One of the companies which had a claim of Rs. 1 60 crores said that they had to pay Rs. 80 lakhs before 1st April and, unless, they pay this Rs. 80 lakhs, they will not get the deduction of Rs. 1.60 crores The interests of the employees will be in jeopardy if a refund of Rs 56 lakhs was allowed. The Commissioner made the order under Section 141 by withholding the refund in the month of March only with one purpose and that purpose was that if this money was not given, the assessee would get into default and hence he could not get the benefit of this type of deduction.

May I know from the hon. Minister, Shri Subramaniam, when he replies as to what he has done to this case? The Board had actually intervened and the Board had to abuse the Commissioner and told him that if this refund was due to the assessee, he had got to pay that refund. It is all right. He is a large assessee and the assessee has got millions of rupees and he could approach the Board. And the Board people had to abuse the Commissioner to give the refund What sort of administration are we having? What action have you taken against these two Commissioners? Let this be symbolic, let this be significant and let the House know that you have been given so much of powers; if the House has given so much of powers to you, in trust, then they must not be abused. Both have to be fair. I certainly want the taxpayers to pay their tax to the last penny. At the same time, it is necessary also that the officials while taxing the assessees have to be reasonable themselves.

The next aspect that I want to touch upon is about the taxation of the corporate sector and about the taxation of the registered firms. There has been a demand from a very wide section of the business community that there should be a drastic reduction in the corporate taxation I don't subscribe to this view; I am not in favour of the demand or this sort of a reduction to be brought about. But, I would, certainly, submit that when you have now rationalised the individual taxation, it is absolutely necessary and essential that there has to be, in the context of the economy that you want to build up, a proper equilibrium and balance brought about in the corporate taxation and in the non-corporate taxation. Every country which has the corporate and non-corporate taxation keeps such an

equilibrium and a balance introduced. There was a time when the individual taxation was 97.75 per cent while the corporate taxation was only 55 per cent.

Now we come to the stage where the individual taxation has come down to the maximum of 66 per cent while the corporate taxation can go up to 70 to 75 per cent Now, this sort of swinging of the pendulum erratically is not commensurate with the rational approach that we are having in the new philosophy of taxation that we have adopted. Here it is necessary to determine whether or not, our corporate taxation balances well with the individual taxation and, if it is found that it does not balance well one way or the other and if you think of more and more of taxes to be collected, then tax them further. But, if you find that there is an imbalance, then what is likely to happen? Many concerns are now thinking of giving up their corporate sector of working They want to have their business to be carried on in the non-corporate sector. This will not augur well from the longterm point of view because if the corporate sector has its utility, there has to be a much better financial discipline, greater accountability and statutory compliance for long-term growth of industrial sector The long-term growth of the industrial sector requires and necessitates that we must nurse and nourish the corporate sector. Therefore, what is needed is a scientific approach in the whole matter So, let us not shrink from one end to the other and from that end to the other end

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara): Will you kindly illustrate how the non-corporate sector is being sponsored by the corporate sector?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The taxation now in the non-corporate sector is much less than what it is in the corporate sector. So, people would like to carry their business in the non-corporate sector as individuals, partners and HUF rather than in the corporate sector. Thereby we will ruin the corporate sector. There has always been an equilibrium in the taxation on corporate sector and non-corporate sector. Whether or not at present there is such an equilibrium, a scientific study is needed. At any rate that pattern of taxation is the best where you have the optimum tax collection. If you think at this point you have the optimum collection, I have no grievance in the matter But my grievance is about the taxation in regard to registered firms especially of the professionals. An individual who goes and works and earns Rs 1 lakh is taxed Rs. 43,120 but if the same individual for giving better organised service working in partnership with about four or five persons he earns Rs 1 lakh his taxation is Rs. 52,363. There is a difference of nearly Rs. 8,500. Where is the justification for this sort of disparity in these two taxes?

I shall come to the next point, that is about development allowance of 25 per cent on machineries in certain industries. This provision has been very widely welcomed and has led to accelerated economic growth. It will play a very vital role My first objection is this. We had a terrible debate between the Minister of State and the hon'ble Speaker about drafting. Seven pages have been drafted for this development allowance. I would beg of you to consider whether this cumbersome law is at all necessary for such a simple provision Sir, it took us 20 years to decide the point in regard to development rebate The development rebate came in the year 1955 and only in 1975 the courts decided as to the year in reserve has to be created to entitle an assessee to get development rebate. Till then, the whole matter remained absolutely fluid. This sort of endless litigation or cumbersome drafting is utterly unwarranted. My submission is, now that

the law of development rebate is at least settled please employ the same language. Why do every time the draftsmen have an absolutely unending fancy for bringing new phraseology and new law? Every time there is a new law, it becomes a paradise for the chartered accountants' firms. It does good neither to the exchequer nor to the assessee. Don't keep on drafting in a manner where it is going to take another two decades to determine as to what are you going to make in these seven pages. Please! read the explanation. It is full one page. When you read it you go round and round and it becomes a tremendous-exercise of circumlocution.

My second objection is about the scope of the development allowance. Development allowance should be available to industries in the Ninth Schedule which are 24 in number and it will be available for generation and distribution of electricity, for business of construction, ships and aircraft. The first thing which I want to submit is that since there was another Select Committee which was the author of this Ninth Schedule—and I had the privilege to be the head of the Select Committee—it is on record of the evidence of that Committee that this Ninth Schedule was the most irrational schedule ever prepared and ever brought on the statute book. Reasons were asked of five Secretaries of the economic Ministries as to why they were including and excluding some industries. The reasons given by them for exclusion were as invalid as they were invalid for the inclusion of the industries. You could on the very reasons include certain industries and on the very reasons you could exclude certain industries. It is a terrible exercise in what can only be described as private humour of the bureaucrats.

What is the rationale of the 9th Schedule? I will ask the Finance Minister whether he has ever applied his mind to the 9th Schedule, whether he has ever applied his mind to the replies given by these five gallant Secretaries including one of the distinguished economists on the question as to what was the basis for including 24 industries and leaving all other industries out of it. No rational basis was ever given. It was bad enough that for a limited purpose, the 9th Schedule was enacted Now this all-important provision pivots round that Schedule. Therefore, get rid of the 9th Schedule.

There is one thing I am unable to understand of the Finance Minister. He is a person of very progressive ideas. He is a person who is worried about the weaker and under-privileged section. Why is this principle not extended to the backward areas? Why was the 8th Schedule not included? Why are the areas mentioned in the 8th Schedule not entitled to the benefits of development allowance? As it is, due to the absence of infra-structure in these backward areas, industries are not going in there. The relief you have given in terms of 80HH is extremely inadequate—20 per cent exemption of profit for ten years. They do not make any profit for 15 years. So the question of exemption does not arise at all. At least, if you can put in this sort of allowance and allow them to carry this forward for a sufficiently long time, there is some possibility of added allurement. I submit with great respect that it is contrary to the spirit of the 20-point programme to exclude the backward areas from the allowance being given. To confine it only to industries and not to areas, is not fair. In fact, my submission is that you should give it to all industries. If we see the rationale—I have carefully seen the reasons for giving this allowance—if it

is carefully studied, we have not reached that high stage of industrialisation where we can pick and choose and say—'All right, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—20 industries only; these are the industries which we need in this country and all the rest of the industries can go down the drain'. We have not reached that stage yet.

Now to nurse and nourish even these 24 industries, how many ancillary industries are required? You have referred very rightly to steel. You referred to ferro-alloys. How many industries are required to run a ferro-alloys plant? How many industries are required to run a steel plant? And all these ancillary industries are not covered by it. They are above 7½ lakhs or 10 lakhs of rupees capital involved in it. That is not a fair way of looking at the matter. If you say the idea is to bring about a proper acceleration of industrial growth, if the idea is to give a real push to industrial output, then it is my respectful submission that this provision must relate to each and every industry.

There is another clause—clause 27—in which I have a vested interest, and that relates to amendment of a section in the Wealth Tax Act in terms of which fee due to the assessee is exempt in respect of services rendered by a legal practitioner within the meaning of the Advocates Act of 1961. This is a provision where an advocate submits his bills to his clients at the end of the year but does not receive the money and the system of accounting is the cash system of accounting. The Department said: "Well, you have to recover Rs. 2 lakhs. Even if it has not come in your account, we will treat this as bad debts and they are added in your hands". It was explained to them that in the case of professionals who adopt the cash system of accounting, when these types of amounts remain outstanding, only two-thirds or one-third are realised, and on whatever are realised, you have to pay expenses out of them. It is very unfair to tax the whole amounts. Supposing Rs. 10,000 is outstanding, supposing Rs. 1 lakh is outstanding, when you receive it, you have to pay income-tax on it. Out of that, you have to meet expenses. But in the meanwhile, you have to pay wealth tax on a lakh of rupees. So exemption is given, but only to advocates. Shri Subramaniam has gone away. I was going to ask Shri Subramaniam: Is the exemption given to advocates merely because Shri Subramaniam is an advocate himself? Why is it not given to all the professionals who are similarly situate? Why is it not given to engineers? Why is it not given to architects? Why is it not given to poor accountants like me? Why are they left out?

AN HON. MEMBER: Poor Accountant?

SHRI N K. P. SALVE: Poor as a tribe. Poverty relates not to an individual; it is the tribe's poverty to which I am referring.

My submission is that when they are on a par with advocates so far as the accounting system is concerned, the cardinal principle is concerned, this discrimination is wholly unwarranted.

My next point is regarding handlooms. He has given certain relief in the revised structure but I think an inadvertent omission has come about in it Powerloom cloth being processed through machines which did not use power or steam were subject to a levy of 14 per cent excise. Now, that has been withdrawn and it is being provided that powerlooms or handlooms, if they are processed through machines which do not have either power or steam, whether the cloth comes from the handlooms or powerloom, there is going to be no duty whatsoever. In other words, the handloom people will be at a terrible disadvantage because powerloom.

people who were formerly subject to duty will now come in and get their product processed in machines which do not use either power or steam. There are large machines like this. Therefore, it is my respectful submission that so far as powerlooms are concerned, they must be subject to the same duty, whether they get it processed through machines using steam or power or not using steam or power. This is a grave error committed.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Yarn is already taxed.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am not one who will dabble in something without understanding; I am talking of the product. Yarn is the same in the hands of both; yarn is taxed for handloom as well as powerloom.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: That is not correct.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is my submission that yarn is taxed for both; your interest is in powerloom people, I can understand. But in regard to facts, we should have no dispute. Is it or is it not that powerloom people will have to pay 14 per cent and handloom people will also have to pay 14 per cent? Is that fair to handloom people? If it is not fair to handloom, then why is this? Is it consistent with 20 point programme? One of the points is that we are going to have special facilities for improving the condition of handloom people.

The next point is regarding the assessment of non-residents. Various provisions are contemplated for the purpose of rationalisation and simplification of taxation of non-residents. One such provision is that of payment of royalty or technical fees in a foreign country. For a transaction completely conducted in the foreign country, if technical fees are paid, the Indian in the foreign country will be subject to Indian taxation. In other words, they are transactions totally completed in foreign countries, moneys paid in the foreign country and accrued in the foreign country—such a transaction is sought to be roped in by a fiction that is now created by an artificial definition of royalty. The hon. Ministers have not been properly advised about it. Such a provision is *ultar vires* the legislative powers of Parliament. There are well-known cases that lay down that there has got to be real and substantial territorial nexus. Likewise tomorrow the United States of America will start taxing a transaction taking place in India merely because an American citizen is involved. Substantial territorial nexus is a pre-condition, *sine qua non*. This Parliament cannot have authority to legislate for a transaction entirely and wholely outside the territorial jurisdiction of this country. Therefore, it is my respectful submission that the hon. Minister should kindly look into the matter. I am not able to understand this provision. You want the non-resident people to come in. In certain sophisticated industries, royalties have to be paid. It is not a free economy that anyone can go across and pay what he wants to pay for it. Everything is processed fully and entirely at the hands of the various ministries; several ministries have to clear several stages. God alone knows for how many days a man has to keep on knocking at the doors of secretaries and other bureaucrats. After that, once that has happened, what is this further restriction? I cannot understand. This is a very wrong way. What is going to happen is this. Suppose you are getting the know-how for which you pay a royalty of about a lakh of rupees; in future you will have to pay two lakhs and one lakh tax has to be borne by the Indian person because the Indian person would be treated as a statutory agent. My respectful submission in respect of the entire

provisions relating to non-residents and royalty for technical know-how is this. For God's sake, get in touch with the industries ministry and understand what is the implication; do not be led to the garden path by what the bureaucrats in your ministry say. Sir, I come to two more points. It is something about the recession which has been in the consumer durables. The perquisite limit under the Income-tax Act had been fixed very stringently quite some years ago. I do not know if there is an Executive of the company or if there is a Director of a company getting a remuneration of Rs. 5.0 lakhs. Mr. Ranen Sen has said about this. I wish he had mentioned one company in which a Director gets a remuneration of Rs 5.0 lakhs. I entirely agree with him if the management is inefficient, if the Directors are coming by way of patronage with favours and if they are not competently, not efficiently managing the company can get rid of them. The Board should have the power to determine the performance of the company. All over the world, people ask who manages the companies, whether they are engineers, whether they are scientists, whether they are technocrats, whether they are Executive Engineers, whether they are administrators.. .

DR. RANEN SEN: In our country, the technocrats are very seldom taken in the Board of Directors.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am entirely at one with you that the management must vest in the hands of the experts Gone are the days when it could go from father to son and son to son. Everyone must have proper technical education, he must know what he is doing and what he is not doing and to that extent I have absolutely no quarrel. Now, what about the next part of it? I cannot understand that the General Manager of the Bhilai Steel Plant who is supposed to make billions and billions of rupees in this country, cannot have any perquisite of the Secretary. This man is sitting here only pushing papers and pushing files, because he is the Secretary, he is the Almighty, he is the Creator above whom nobody can go. Every country recognises this. People who are responsible for building up the country, who are responsible for growth of the nation, who are responsible for real rapid industrialisation of the country are not given a preferential treatment. The Income-tax Department has made provision of perquisites, a niggardly perquisite of Rs. 30.00 for a person drawing Rs. 5,000 per month. A manager who is staying in a hotel cannot spend more than Rs. 30.00. If he spends more than Rs. 30,000, that is personal which is in excess of the requirement. Sir, I come from a backward area. If you give them furniture, if you give them air-conditioner and other facilities, people will come and work there. But if you build factories in the backward areas, who is going to come and work in the factories? Sir, we had laid a foundation-stone for a factory, but that was the end of it. We are not able to get people to work in the backward area. Unless you give them proper educational facilities, give them bungalows, air-conditioners, refrigerators and good furniture, they will not come. Without them who is going to come and work in the backward areas and remote areas. If they are worth their salt, the only test is what good they are going to do to the business of the company. As long as the business of the company prospers, they are paying more taxes, they are earning more money for you. They are already assisting the growth of the country. The Income-tax Department should not grudge. You take care of a very big problem but not the simple ones. It is because there is irrational restriction on the perquisites of the Executives, technocrats and Engineers of the company, they are not coming forward. Be reasonable about it and I am sure you will come to a reasonable figure.

Now, I come to Entertainment Tax. So far, entertainment expenses were allowed. The concept of entertainment in business is accepted all over the world. Ours is the only country where I have seen that the entertainment expenses until 1975 were disallowed in totality. I have no doubt in my mind that a whole lot of nonsense goes on in the name of entertainment. I have no doubt thievery or tax evasion is going on in the name of entertainment. But if the remedy is that on Rs. 10.0 crores of sales you are going to allow Rs. 5000 worth of entertainment, it will not help. Entertainment means something different. If they offer a cup of tea, or coffee or fruit juice to a man who comes in the hot sun, well that is taken as entertainment and it is given to a customer, it is given to somebody who is visiting the company but it is not allowed. It is not considered as business expenditure. What obsolete out-dated concept you are having. With archaic and prehistoric concept, no country can make profit—with this sort of absurd laws. You make laws very difficult. If any company violates the Statutes laid down for the claim of the entertainment expenses and under the name of entertainment expenses, if any personal expenses are claimed or non-business expenses are claimed, you have provided seven years of imprisonment. You have talked about the long long arms of the Income-tax officers. What happens to those long arms? At one stage you say you have such long arms and untramelled authority. They can always find out that. Therefore, I want you to consider this. Otherwise what will happen? Entertainment must go on; it does go on, but not at the cost of the exchequer, because the exchequer is not willing to allow it. If you want the assessees to be fair to you, it is a *sine qua non* that you have to be fair to them and this is not being fair to them.

I cannot end my speech without congratulating the Prime Minister and the two ministers in the Finance Ministry for having shown great courage and imagination in putting the hard realities of the ruthless laws of economics ahead of political considerations while revising the entire fiscal philosophy this year. It is a consequence of that that we have now drifted to a rational and realistic approach in our direct taxation from that of a doctrinaire and theoretical approach. But this is just the beginning of a steep climb. Great efforts and greater determination are needed to reach the summit. We have not only to avoid the pitfalls but make sure that we do not ever lose our direction and get lost in the jungle of confused ideologies. Our goal is clear. So is our path. We want growth and social justice to be coextensive, not one ahead of the other nor one at the cost of the other.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त विधेयक पर चर्चा जो हो रही है उस वक्त मैं सरकार और वित्त मंत्रालय की कुछ नीतियों की सराहना किए बिना नहीं रह सकता । जैसा अभी पूर्व वक्ता कह रहे थे कि इस देश में हम दो साल पहले काफी मुसीबतों में फंस गये थे और उस के कारण थे कुछ हमारे देश के अन्दरूनी हालात और कुछ देश के बाहर के हालात । जो दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के हालात थे उन का भी हमारे देश की राजनीतिक, आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर कुछ असर पड़ रहा था । उन हालात में जब हम फंस गये थे उन से बाहर निकलने के लिए हमारी सरकार को और विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को कुछ नये तरीके से सोच कर कुछ नीतियों का प्रतिपादन कर चलने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता इस देश में थी और सरकार ने और देश के लोगों ने दृढ़ निश्चय कर के जिन हालात में हम फंस गये थे उस के बाहर निकलने की हम ने कोशिश की । काफी हद तक कामयाबी मिली है, पर मंजिल अभी भी दूर है और उस तक

पहुंचने के लिए हम को निरंतर प्रयास करते रहने पड़ेंगे । जिन नीतियों का प्रतिपादन हम ने किया है उन नीतियों को लम्बी दृष्टि से ले कर आगे चलना पड़ेगा ।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा मैं ने 1975–76 के बजट की नीतियों को कुछ अपनाया, उन्हीं को ले कर के 1976–77 में आगे बढ़ा हूं और उन नीतियों की वजह से जो परिणाम निकले हैं उन का अपने बजट भाषण में जिक्र किया है बहुत गहराई से उन के भाषण को समझा और हालात जो देश के सामने थे उन को भी समझने की कोशिश की। क्योंकि दुनिया के अन्दर मुद्रास्फीति का दौर चल रहा था हमारे देश में भी उस का असर हुआ और महंगाई बढ़ी, चीजों के दाम ऊंचे उठने लगे और देश के अन्दर काफी परेशानियां चारों तरफ खड़ी होने लगीं। इस के कई कारण आर्थिक और राजनीतिक थे। राजनीतिक कारणों का मुकाबला भी ठीक ढंग से किया गया और जिस तरह से हमारे देश की विधान सभाओं और पार्लियामेंट के हालात बन रहे थे उन में एक मोड़ देना और परिवर्तन लाना जरूरी था और उस की वजह से इस देश के अन्दर एक नया राजनीतिक वातावरण बना । काफी लम्बे अर्से तक इसी प्रकार की शान्ति का वातावरण, जिसमें राजनीतिक स्थिरता हो, ऐसा वातावरण हमें कायम रख कर चलना होगा। फाइनेन्शियल दृष्टिकोण से पिछले साल जो बजट हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश किया था, उसके मुकाबले में इस साल जो बजट पेश किया है, उस में ज्यादा खर्च किया गया है । पिछले साल के जो बजट प्रावधान थे देश की उन्नति के लिए, देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से चाहे वह औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात हो और चाहे कृषि की चीजों का उपादन बढ़ाने की बात हो, वे उस से पिछले साल के मुकाबले में 25 परसेन्ट ज्यादा थे और इस साल के बजट में पिछले साल के मुकाबले में 31 परसेंट ज्यादा खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया गया है और यह देश के विकास की गति को तेज करने के लिए किया गया है । देश का औद्योगिक उत्पादन जो जीरो ग्वाइंट पर पहुंच गया था और कम्पलीट स्टेगनेशन था और एग्रीकल्चर का उत्पादन भी बहुत नीचे की तरफ जा रहा था चाहे वह अकाल के कारण हो और चाहे दूसरे हालात की वजह से हो, उस की गति तेज करने के लिए सरकार ने पिछले साल कुछ कदम उठाए थे और उन का नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक नया मोड़ हमारे देश में आया और उस के परिणामस्वरूप हमारी प्रगति की रफ्तार भी काफी ठीक रही और सब दृष्टियों से हमारा राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन 5.5 बढ़ा । यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिस पर हम कुछ संतोष अनुभव कर सकते हैं पर जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा है हमारी मंजिल अभी काफी दूर है । इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए कृषि और उद्योगों में उत्पादन की दृष्टि से जो थोड़ी सी कमी आ गई है, उस को कैसे रोका जाए, इस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । हमारी कृषि और उद्योग का उत्पादन ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़े, इस के लिए इन्वेस्टमेंट ज्यादा करना पड़ेगा और इसी दृष्टि से योजना के शरीर को बढ़ाया गया है । हम ने यह भी सोचा है कि जो कुछ भी उत्पादन हम करते हैं, उस का फायदा समाज में किस को मिलता है और उस में क्या-क्या खराबियां हैं, इस बात का डिटेल में विश्लेषण किया गया है । इन्फ्लेशन क्यों हो रहा है, किस तरह से देश के अन्दर आज मुद्रास्फीति को बढ़ाया गया है, अर्थ-व्यवस्था में किस तरह से डिस्टार्शन्स आए हैं, इन सारी चीजों को गहराई से देखने के बाद इस बात को भी सोचा गया कि बहुत से गैर-कानूनी काम जो होते हैं जैसे इस देश में व्यापारी स्मगलिंग करते थे, ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग होती है, टैक्स इवेजन होता है, इन सब को कैसे रोका जाए और उसके लिए एक नया दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया और जो कदम इन बुराइयों

को रोकने के लिए उठाए गये थे, उन के असरात हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर पडे हैं। टैक्स इवेजन के बारे में यह सोचा गया कि जो इन्कम टैक्स का रेट पहले साढे 97 परसेंट था, उस को कम किया जाए। पहले अगर एक आदमी एक लाख रुपया कमाता था तो उस को साढ़े 97 हजार रुपया टैक्स का दे देना होता था। पिछले साल उस को घटा कर 77 परसेंट किया गया है और काफी सोच विचार कर ऐसा किया गया था लेकिन इस साल बहुत सोच-विचार करने के बाद उस को 66 परसेंट कर दिया गया है। अगर एक आदमी अब एक लाख रुपया कमाएगा और वह उस की सच्ची कमाई है तो अब उस को 66 हजार रुपया ही टैक्स देना होगा और बाकी 34 हजार रुपया उस के पास रह जाएगा। जब पहले उस को साढ़े 97 हजार रुपया एक लाख रुपये की कमाई में से देना पड़ता था, तो टैक्स की चोरी होना स्वाभाविक था। इसी तरह से देश के हालात को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बजट में टैक्सों में और कन्सेशन्स दिये गये हैं। किन्ही उद्योगों में एक्साइज ड्यूटी की परम्परा है। रा-मैटीरियल्स के ऊपर कुछ उद्योगों में एक्साइज ड्यूटी में रिलीफ दिया गया है और मैं इस समय उन की डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता पर मै यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो नीति अपनाई हैं, वह सही है। उस नीति की हमारे कम्युनिस्ट साथी चाहे किसी तरह से आलोचना करें और यह कहें कि बड़े-बड़े लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने वाली यह बात है, मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि उन के आलोचना करने के नपे-तुले बोल हैं और नपे-तुले तरीके हैं और वे हमेशा इस तरह की आलोचना करते हैं। उन्होंने अपने कुछ मुद्दे पकड़ रखे हैं और वे अपने रूटीन पैटर्न पर चलते रहते हैं। आखिर उन का अपना तरीका है और वे अपने रूटीन तरीके पर ही चलेंगे और मेरे कहने से वे रुकने वाले नहीं हैं। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि आज देश के अन्दर बहुत प्रैक्टिकल दृष्टि से सरकार ने सोचने की शुरुआत की है और इसी वजह से जो औद्योगिक ग्रोथ इस देश के अन्दर जीरो प्वायन्ट तक पहुंच गया था, वह इस साल चार, पांच परसेंट हो गया है। कृषि का उत्पादन इस साल बहुत अच्छा हुआ है और मेरे ख्याल से वह 6 और साढे 6 परसेंट बढ़ेगा। पर इस में हमारे सामने जो समस्याएं हैं, उन की तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जो कुछ उन्होंने अच्छा किया, उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं, जो दिशा प्रतिपादित की है, उसके लिए मैं उनकी सराहना करता हूं। अभी मैंने उनका भाषण सुना और उससे पता लगा कि कुछ लोगों को हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के बारे मे शिकायतें थी, जिनके बारे में उन्होंने कुछ फ़ैसले किये हैं। उन फैसलों के बारे मे इस समय न कहने का समय है और न मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने एक ऐलान किया जिस पर मैंने अपने बजट भाषण मे बडा जोर दिया था। मैंने कहा था कि जो देश की ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, उसके बारे मे वित्त मंत्री जी का विभाग देखे कि गाव के लोगों की तरक्की हो किसानों की गरीबी मिटे, किसानों के जरिये उत्पादन बढ़े। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में आगे का सारा रास्ता हमे दिया है जिससे मुझे कोई शको शुबहा नही रहा कि वे किसानों की बेहतरी चाहते है।

किसान क्या चाहता है ? वह समय पर सामान चाहता है। हमे देखना चाहिए कि क्या-क्या ऐसी चीजे है जिनको हम उसे समय पर ठीक भाव पर दे सकते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर इस साल किसान ने ज्यादा पैदा किया। फ़र्टिलाइजर को वह इस्तेमाल करता है। अभी हाल मे फ़र्टिलाजर के दाम आपने घटाये हैं, पर ये इतने कम

घटाये हैं कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल फ़र्टिलाइजर का उपयोग बीस परसेंट कम हुआ। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि फ़र्टिलाइजर के मामले में आज हालात अच्छे हैं। दुनियां के अन्दर फ़र्टिलाइजर की अवेलेबिलिटी आज ज्यादा अच्छी है। दुनियां में फ़र्टिलाइजर के दाम भी कम हुए हैं। आप भी अपने देश में तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे हैं। आप फ़र्टिलाइजर के दाम और कम करें, ऐसा मेरा आपसे निवेदन है। इससे फ़र्टिलाइजर के प्रयोग में तेजी आयेगी और फ़र्टिलाइजर के प्रयोग से किसान की फ़र्टिलिटी भी बढ़ेगी। इसलिए फ़र्टिलाइजर के दाम घटाने की बात मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि धान के दाम आज से साल भर पहले दुने थे। आज आपने जो दाम मुकर्रर किये हैं, चाहे चावल के हों, चाहे बाजरे के हों, चाहे पलसिज के हों, चाहे आयल सीड्स के हों, कौटन के हो, पिछले साल किसान को इससे दुगने दाम मिलते थे। यह बात मैं मोटे तौर पर कह रहा हूं। जब किसान की कम पैदावार हुई थी जब तो उसे दुगने दाम मिलते थे, जब उसकी पैदावार ज्यादा हो गई तो आधे दाम हो गये। यह माना कि आप देश में दाम स्टेबिलाइज करना चाहते हैं। आप व्हीट के दाम 105 और 110 रुपये के ऊपर और चावल के दाम सौ सवा सौ के बीच स्टेबिलाइज करना चाहते हैं, यह आप करें लेकिन आप यह तो देखिये कि आज किसान किस स्थिति में है, उसका बजट क्या है, किस लेवल पर इस साल किसानों को दाम मिले हैं और किस लेवल पर इन किसानों की अर्थ-व्यवस्था टिकनी चाहिए। आपको यह भी देखना होगा कि उसका कितना इनपुट है, क्या खर्चा आता है, उन खर्चों के ऊपर उसे क्या रिटर्न मिलता है और आज उसकी बजट की स्थिति क्या है? क्या आप इन सब बातों का अध्ययन करना पसन्द नहीं करेंगे? आपके यहां विश्वविद्यालय हैं, बहुत से अर्थशास्त्री बैठे हुए हैं। उनसे आप इस साल की किसान की पैदावार और उसके सारे खर्चे, इन सारी चीजों का अध्ययन करवाइये।

आज किसान को किस तरीके से क्रेडिट मिलता है, किन हालात में मिलता है, कैसे उसको फर्टिलाइजर मिलता है ये सारी चीजें देखने वाली हैं। मैं आपसे कहूं कि राजस्थान के अन्दर इस फसल के वक्त एग्रो इंण्डस्ट्रीज की तरफ से सुधरे हुए बीज के रूप में जो गेहूं बांटा गया, उस गेहूं का दाम किसान से 275 रुपये क्विंटल वसूल किया गया। अब आप गेहूं की कीमत को स्टेबिलाइज करना चाहते हैं 102 या 103 या 105 रुपये क्विंटल के ऊपर। अब उस ने बीज खरीदा था 275 रुपये पर फर्टिलाइजर के दाम आपने अब घटाये हैं पहले उस ने ज्यादा दिये थे नहरी पानी का रेट सब जगह बढ़ा है, बिजली का रेट किसानों के लिये सभी राज्य सरकारों ने बढ़ाया है लगान सब जगह बढ़ा है खाद के दाम वैसे के वैसे रहे। जब यह सब है तो आप बताये कि कौन सा इनपुट है जो उस ने कम दाम पर खरीदा। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सब पर आप विचार करें। आज वित मंत्री ने कारों के चूंकी दाम घटाये थे इस वास्ते उन्होंने कहा कि वह ट्रैक्टरों के दाम भी कम कर रहे हैं। कारों के चार पांच हजार रुपये दाम आपने कम किये। यह जो सिमली है इस को मैं गलत मानता हूं। उन्होंने कहा था कि कारों के कारखाने बन्द होने लगे थे, मजदूर बेकार होने लग गये थे इस वास्ते कारों के दाम कम किये है ताकि लोग खरीदें और कारखाने चालू रहें। इसी तरह से टैलीविजन के कारखाने बन्द होने लग गये थे, मजदूर बेकार होने लग गये थे इस वास्ते उन्होंने इस के दाम कम किये, एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम की, उन को कुछ कंसैशन दिये। जहां तक ट्रैक्टरों पर वह यह दलील देते हैं कि चूंकि कारों के कम किये हैं इस वास्ते ट्रैक्टरों

के भी वह कम कर रहे हैं इस दलील को मैं नहीं मानता हूं। आप देखें कि ट्रैक्टरों के दाम पिछले दो तीन साल में कितने ज्यादा हुए हैं। 20–25 हार्स पावर का जैटर जो दो तीन साल पहले 17-18 हजार का मिल जाता था आज चालीस हजार का मिलता है। यह सब आपकी एक्साइज ड्यूटी तथा दूसरे टैक्सों की वजह से हैं। ट्रैक्टरों का कौन सा हिस्सा, पुर्जा है नैल से लेकर जिस के ऊपर आप का टैक्स नहीं है। कोई नहीं है। इसी वजह से ट्रैक्टरों के दाम ऊंचे हैं। जब आप चीजों के दाम नीचे करना चाहते हैं तो किसान के जो इम्पलेमेंटस हैं उन के दाम भी तो कम करें, इनपुटस के दाम भी तो कम करें। ऐसा आप ने किया तो ज्यादा लोग ट्रैक्टर खरीद सकेंगे। आज हमारे पास पूरी ब्लाक पावर नहीं है। मैन-पावर भी नहीं है। ट्रैक्टरों से जमीन को सुधारना और लेबल करना आसान होता है, नई जमीनों को तैयार करना होता है उस के लिये ट्रैक्टर जरूरी है। ट्रक्टर कोई शौक की चीज नहीं है, सवारी की चीज नही है जैसे कार है। आप ने कहा है कि ट्रैक्टरों की मांग कम नहीं हुई है। अगर यह स्थिति रही तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ट्रक्टरों के कारखाने भी बन्द होने लग जायेंगे क्योंकि किसान इस ऊंची कीमत पर उन को खरीद नहीं सकेंगे। क्या ऐसी स्थिति आयेगी तब आप सोचेंगे कि ट्रैक्टरों के दाम कम किये जायें सोचने का यह तरीका गलत है। कारों या टेलीविजनों पर जो टैक्स हैं उन का मैं यह जो ट्रैक्टर हैं इन पर टैक्सों से मिलान नहीं करना चाहता हूं। बड़ी मेहरबानी करके आप ने आज कहा कि ट्रैक्टरों के अन्दर जो बेटरी आयेगी, टायर ट्यूब आयेंगे उन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं लगेगी। मैंने पूछा था कि इसका नैट रिजल्ट क्या होगा तो आप ने बताया था कि साठ हजार का जो ट्रैक्टर है वह दो तीन हजार कम में मिलेगा चालीस हजार वाला दो हजार के करीब कम में मिलेगा। अब आप देखें कि इम्पलेमेंटस पर कितने टैक्स हैं —

उपसभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करने की कोशिश करें।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : कोई बोलने वाला नहीं है इस वास्ते मैं मजे में बोल रहा था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a long list and I have a request from your party to ration time. You have taken almost 20 minutes. You may finish your speech. I am just drawing your attention.

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा यह आप ने जो टोकन रिडक्शन किया है इस के लिये तो आप का धन्यवाद। लेकिन यह टिकरिंग विद दी प्राबलेम है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि किसान का काम चले, लोगों के पास ट्रैक्टर हों, वे उन का इस्तेमाल करें तो बुनियादी चीज यह है कि छोटी हार्स पावर के ट्रैक्टर, ट्रैक्टरों के हिस्से, इम्प्लेमेंटस आदि के दाम कम हों। इम्प्लेमेंटस के ऊपर भी आज बड़ी भारी एक्साइज ड्यूटी है। छोटे छोटे किसानों के काम में आने वाले जो हारवैस्टर वगैरह हैं ऐसी चीजों पर बड़ी भारी एक्साइज ड्यूटी है, दूसरे टैक्सिस हैं। इस वास्ते मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सब का अध्ययन करवायें और पता लगायें कि किसान के काम आने वाली चीज पर कितने टैक्सिस हैं, उन की कास्ट क्या है, उस में टैक्सिस का एलीमैंट क्या है। जब आप प्राइसिस को बहुत नीचे के स्तर पर स्टेबिलाइज करना चाहते हैं तो आप इसका भी पता लगवायें कि आज किसान का मार्जिन आफ प्राफिट क्या है, कितना उसका खर्चा आता है, क्या उस का बजट है। इस सब का विश्लेषण होना बहुत जरूरी है।

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

जितने पाल आप जानते ही हैं कि प्याज तीन चार पैसे मन बिका था। तब हल्ला हुआ था। लेकिन आज महाराष्ट्र में दस पैसे किलो पर भी उस को कोई खरीदने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। तो किसानों के आलू की खराब हालत हुई, प्याज की खराब हालत हुई और कल को रुई की खराब हालत होगी। तो इन सारी चीजों को आप सोचिये। जब तक आप ऐसी संस्थायें नहीं बनायेंगे जो कि कीमतों में उतार चढ़ाव आने के वक्त तुरन्त किसान के माल को मौके पर खरीद कर वाजिब कीमतों में विदेशों में भेज सके तब तक कैसे उन की हालत ठीक हो सकती है। पहले प्याज भेजा, फिर आलू भेजा अब आपको लगा है कि आलू को रोज बाहर भेज सकते हैं मेरा कहना यह है कि दुनियां में बहुत सी चीज बाहर भेजी जा सकती है।

वक्त पर नारियल, सुपारी और रेशम के दाम गिरे तो क्या हुआ? इसी तरह से और भी चीजों के दाम गिरेंगे। मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस प्रकार से और कारपोरेशन्स बनाई हुई हैं, उसी तरह से एक मल्टी-परपज कार्पोशन बनाइये जो कि किसानों से वाजिब कीमत पर उन की चीजें ले, और जहां देश में उन की जरूरत हो, वहां पहुचाये और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में भी उस माल को भेज सके। जब तक आप गांव वालों के लिये हाट बाजारों के रूप में परमानैन्ट फाइनेन्स की व्यावस्था नहीं करेंगे इन उतार चढ़ावों से किसान की अर्थ व्यवस्था ऊंची नहीं उठ सकती है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इन बातों पर कुछ गहराई से सोचिये।

आज जितने भी बैंक हैं, कोआपरेटिव बैंक भी है, नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकस भी हैं, रूरल बैंक भी बन रहे हैं, लेकिन इस व्यवस्था के बावजूद भी कितने परसैंट लोगों को गांव में सुविधा दे पाये है। लोगों को आसानी से पैसा दिया जा सके, इसका कोई प्रोग्राम बनाइये। अभी इस में बड़ा कन्फ्यूजन है कि छोटे काश्तकार को ग्रामीण बैंक से कर्जा दिया जायेगा। अगर क्रैडिट गांव में ठीक प्रकार से नहीं पहुंचेगा तो हमारे देश की एग्रीकल्चर और गांव के लोगों का कभी सुधार और विकास नहीं हो सकेगा।

इसलिये आप इन समस्याओं पर गहराई से विचार कर के अगर अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ऊंचा उठायेंगे, ग्रामीणों को ऊंचा उठायेंगे तभी उत्पादन ठीक हो सकेगा। अभी इस दिशा में बहुत काम करना बाकी है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I rise to support the Finance Bill.

This was one of the Budgets about which there was general eagerness among the public regarding its tax proposals Why were the people so anxious and eager? Because there was a background.

Before the Budget a very significant action was taken, and that was the introduction of the voluntary disclosure scheme It was not the first scheme of its kind, it was the third, and because the two previous schemes could not get the desired results, it was doubtful whether this would be successful or not. In the first few weeks the response was not so encouraging, but I must congratulate the hon. Minister, the Chairman and Members of the Board of Direct Taxes and the income-tax officers on their con-

tinuous zeal, efforts and tactful handling because of which this was a unique success. I think that even the hon. Minister and the Chairman of the Board themselves would not have expected this much of response.

14 hrs.

The amount disclosed was about Rs. 744 crores and the wealth disclosed was worth about Rs. 834 crores thus making a total of Rs. 1578 crores. Thus there was tax revenue of about Rs. 300 crores.

I am very happy that the Finance Ministry has recognised the efforts made by the Department and by honouring the Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes, Shri S. R. Mehta with Padma Bhushan. I am also happy because they announced bonus for the staff. Such incentives are very essential because they create an enthusiasm among the staff, among the officers so that they can put their heart and soul together in the work.

I also congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance as well as the Minister of State in-charge of the Deptt. of Revenue and Banking for the above success. I also congratulate the Minister of State in-charge of the Department of Revenue and Banking for the special zeal which he has shown in this task. Without this, it would have been very difficult to get these results.

Some new incentives have been introduced in these Budget proposals with the result that everybody now feels happy about them. I am happy that in the Budget proposals under direct taxes maximum rate of income tax has been reduced further from 77 per cent to 66 per cent. There is also a reduction in the Wealth Tax, at the highest level from 8 per cent, it has been brought down to 2½ per cent. As a result of this, the public can save money and invest it in the development work of the nation. It is good that Government has made some provisions for the public to invest their saving in the development activities of the nation. As far as these tax proposals are concerned, reduction in the taxes and incentives for saving have given some relief to the people and has created confidence among the public. Now, if the tax-payers do not pay their taxes, in that case, Government will not tolerate it. It has created a kind of good atmosphere in the public. With this backgrcund. the tax proposals are welcomed by all sections of the society.

Even our hon. Members have expressed their views about them. I will quote what were the reactions of the hon. Members. One hon. Member said, "Never before a Budget so full of concessions has been presented." Some hon. Members said "Very good growth-oriented Budget." Another hon. Member said, "A savings-oriented Budget". Somebody said, A good Budget, because it aims at stepping up plan investment and rural development." One more Member said, "A realistic and well-balanced Budget" These were the expressions expressed by a cross-section of the people. It was welcomed by economists, industrialists, traders, agriculturalists and so on. Everybody has welcomed the Budget proposals and the spirit behind these proposals.

It is not only the duty of the Finance Minister to present the Budget or to manage the finances of the country but it is also his duty to see that the economy of the country as a whole improves. The Finance Minister has taken sufficient care to see that our country's economy becomes stronger and self-sufficient. As such, this year, the Finance Minister has provided Rs. 7.852 crores for the Plan expenditure This amount, if I remember correctly, is equivalent to the total outlay of the Second Five Year Plan. This year, Rs. 7,852 crores are being spent on planning. Out of this amount of Rs. 7,852 crores, Rs. 2,266 crores are for development of industry and minerals; Rs. 1,255 crores for transport and communication and Rs. 2,149 crores for power and water-

[Shri S. R. Damani]

development. When these big amounts are going to be spent, definitely, the production will increase. That is what we want. If the production is increased, the prices will come down and our economy will become stronger.

A big amount is being spent on power generation. That means, more power will be available for agricultural activities and more power will be available for industries in every field. In the last two or three years, there were shortages of power. This is not going to happen now. Similarly, a big amount is being spent on industrial development. The new industries should come up specially in backward areas. The Minister of Industry while replying to the debate, the other day, mentioned that there are about 4,000 licences which are floating and which have not been implemented. The people who applied for the licences, who prepared the project reports and who took all the follow-up action to get the licences after so much waiting are not using the licences. That requires to be examined.

According to me, the first reason is that the demand was slack and the second reason is that the finances are not adequately available. The financial institutions which are providing finances have laid down very strict conditions. They do not change their attitude and it is very difficult for the small entrepreneurs to get finances. Therefore, what I feel is that there should be some positive change in the attitude of financial institutions in providing finances so that the small entrepreneurs can come in a big way to set up industries.

We are always talking of developing backward areas. The Government has also given many extra incentives for the development of backward areas. But very few industries have come up in the backward areas. The reason is that there is now infra-structure there and the people are not interested to going and setting-up industries in backward areas. I suggest that the government should give incentives for creating growth centres in every district of a State. If these facilities and concessions are given for creating growth centres in every district, then the industries will come up there. If these growth centres come up it means small cities having a population of 50,000 and above will benefit. There are certain things like infrastructure, communications, transport for workers etc. which would act as incentives and industries will come up id those places. Therefore, efforts should be made to set up growth centres which will help in our aim of developing backward areas also. Therefore, my suggestion is that the development of growth centres should be considered on these lines. These incentives will help industrialise the backward areas and when these areas get industries, unemployment, which is our biggest curse, can also be removed from these areas.

Now, in regard to increasing production, I have already mentioned about agricultural production. In this connection, I have to say that this year there is an increase in industrial production by 4½ per cent as against 2½ per cent last year. But this increase is because of better utilisation and not because of setting up new industries. Therefore, I would say that some more action should be taken for puting up new industries so that these industries can also meet our requirements.

I am happy that our exports have increased. Last year, our exports increased to a record figure of Rs. 3800 crores and this year our target is Rs. 4500 crores worth of exports. For achieving this export target, what is required is more production; and for more production, we require more industries. As such, unless more industries come up, it would be difficult to have increased exports. Therefore, I suggest that this should be consider-

ed in such a way that more industries come up under licences which have been issued.

There are many other points which require attention. One thing is that, this year, maximum effort has been made in regard to smuggling, and there have been many searches, raids and seizures. But why is there this smuggling? How can it be rooted out? These questions require to be examined. The main thing is that excise duty on some items is more and that gives the smugglers a fat margin of profit. Unless this excise duty is brought to such a level that it does not benefit the smugglers, they are going to come in the way of our increased production. Therefore, I hope that next year our Finance Minister will concentrate more on giving exemptions from excise duty. These will not be loss of revenue. On the contrary, it will increase. For example, last year the income-tax rate was brought down from 97 per cent to 77 per cent, and the tax collection had increased by Rs. 200 crores. This year also it has been brought down from 77 per cent to 66 per cent, and we expect that the tax collection will not come down but will be more. Similarly, if excise duty is also rationalised or reduced, it will not result in reduced revenue collection but, on the country, the collection will be more. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will examine the matter and rationalise the excise duty in such a way that there will be no incentive for smuggling and the local industries are protected and they increase their production.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्री जी ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है और ट्रैक्टरों के लिये जो छूट दी है--इसके लिये मैं विधेयक का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं। ट्रैक्टर के बारे में मैंने इस साल अनुभव किया--ट्रैक्टर वास्तव में बड़ी उपयोगी चीज है। आपने इस पर जो छूट दी है, इससे किसानों को बहुत लाभ होगा। मंत्री जी ने जो बुकलेट जारी की है--यह पुस्तिका भी वास्तव में बहुत उपयोगी है। इसको पढ़ने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार किसानों के प्रति वास्तव में सहायता की भावना रखती है। लेकिन, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बुकलेट में जो लिखा गया है, उसका क्रियान्वयन कैसे होगा? इसमें लिखा है कि नीचे के स्तर पर कोई संगठन होगा, लेकिन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कौनसा होगा, जो गांव में जा कर किसानों की मदद करेगा? मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस संगठन के बारे में थोड़ा खुलासा करें--यह क्या होगा, कैसे बनेगा, कैसे काम करेगा?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले 114 मिलियन गल्ला पैदा करने का टारगेट रखा गया था, लेकिन अब 116 मिलियन टन हो रहा है। किसान ने पूरी कसरत करके गल्ला पैदा किया है, लेकिन किसान की पैदावार की कीमत गिर गई। सरकार ने गेहूं का दाम 105 रुपया तय किया है, लेकिन मेरे यहां चम्पारन में 90 रुपये क्विंटल पर बिक रहा है। एक-दो दिन तो 105 पर बिका, लेकिन फिर 90 रुपये क्विंटल पर चला गया। आप चाहते हैं कि देश का किसान मेहनत करे और किसी भी अण्डर-डवेलप्ड कन्ट्री की सारी इकानामी एग्रीकल्चर पर डिपेण्ड करती है तो एग्रीकल्चर को पैदा करने वाला जो किसान है, उसकी हालत का हमें ख्याल रखना होगा। इसलिये मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप किसानों की हालत को देख कर विचार कीजिये कि उसकी हालत को आज कैसे सुधारा जा सकता है।

गन्ने का दाम पिछले साल सवा-तेरह रुपया पूर्वी यू० पी० और बिहार के लिये तय किया गया था, लेकिन इस साल उसको घटा कर सवा बारह रुपया कर दिया गया है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि पांच लाख टन चीनी कम हो गई, क्योंकि भाव कम होने से किसान ने गुड़ या दूसरी चीजें बना

[श्री बेनू ति मिश्र]

लीं। अगर भाव सवा तेरह रुपये होता तो यह पांच लाख टन की कमी न होती और आप इस चीनी को बाहर भेज कर फ़ौरेन-एक्सचेंज कमा सकते थे। यह सरकार जब देखती है कि किसान को कुछ अच्छा पैसा बचने लगता है तो वह उसके दामों को घटा देती है। सवा तेरह रुपये का जब भाव था, तब 48 लाख टन चीनी बनी और जब सवा-बारह का भाव हो गया तो 44 लाख टन चीनी बनी—मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं कि आप अपनी नीति को इतना जल्दी-जल्दी क्यों बदलते हैं। जब आप ने सवा तेरह का भाव तय किया था तो उसको कुछ दिन चलने देते। लेकिन आप के भाव गिरा देने से चीनी मिलों में जो गन्ना जाता था, वह दूसरी जगह जाने लगा।

जूट की पैदावार भी कम हो गयी है क्योंकि जूट की कीमत गिर गई है और इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जूट को बाहर भेजने से सरकार को जो फ़ौरेन-एक्सचेंज की आमदनी होती थी, वह कम हो गई है। मैं एक बात सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं — सरकार एक प्राइस कमीशन बनाये—यह सिर्फ़ एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन न होकर, इन्टीग्रेटेड प्राइस कमीशन बने। ऐसा मैंने रूस में भी देखा है, और अमरीका के बारे में किताबों में भी पढ़ा है कि वहां किसानों द्वारा पैदा की हुई चीजों और फैक्ट्री में बनने वाली चीजों के दामों का समन्वय करते हैं कि किस को कितना दिया जाय। लेकिन हमारे यहां ऐसा नहीं है इसलिये मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वित्त मंत्रालय एक इंटेग्रेटेड प्राइस कमीशन बनाये कि किसानों की पैदा की हुई चीजों का क्या दाम पड़ता है, उनकी लागत क्या पड़ती है और फैक्ट्री की चीजों का क्या दाम बैठता है, फिर उन दोनों को मिलाकर दाम तय किये जायें जिससे कोई घाटे में न रहे, दोनों का सामंजस्य हो जाय और किसी को कोई तकलीफ़ न हो। इसलिये एक इंटेग्रेटेड प्राइस कमीशन बनाया जाये जिससे किसानों को फ़ैक्ट्री मालिकों को और आम जनता को लाभ हो।

डैनियल बैल ने एक किताब लिखी है जिसमें कहा है कि सारी चीजें होने के बाद, दूध, अन्न, चीनी और चाय की आपको जरूरत पड़ती है और इन को किसान ही पैदा करेगा। कोई वैज्ञानिक तरीका तो ऐसा निकला नहीं जो वह चीजें अपने आप पैदा हों। इसलिये दोनों के हित में है कि एक इंटेग्रेटेड प्राइस कमीशन बनाया जाय।

हमारे उत्तर बिहार में चीनी की फ़ैक्ट्रीज बहुत पुरानी हो गई हैं और उनकी रिकवरी बहुत कम होती है जिसके कारण किसान को नुकसान होता है। अगर सरकार उनको अपने हाथ में नहीं लेती तो कम से कम उनको मोडर्नाइज कराने का इंतजाम करे जिससे रिकवरी ज्यादा हो। रिकवरी कम होने से किसानों को घाटा होता है। जब रिकवरी अच्छी होगी तो किसानों को कीमत ज्यादा मिलेगी। सरकार को इस तरफ़ जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आज के "टाइम्स आफ़ इंडिया" अखबार में निकला है कि पाकिस्तान फ्रांस से मिल कर के एटम बम बना रहा है और इसके बारे में अमरीका के सीनेटर ने कहा है जिसका हैडिंग यह है :

US Leader Warns against Pak Nuclear programme

इसमें लिखा है कि पाकिस्तान ऐसा एटम बम बना रहा है जो नागासाकी और हिरोशिमा पर छोड़े गये एटम बम के ढंग का होगा। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने कल के बयान में कहा है कि हम नहीं बना रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान जो बना रहा है यह ठीक नहीं है। तो दोनों तरह से यह मालूम होता है कि

पाकिस्तान एटम बम बना रहा है। जब पाकिस्तान बना रहा है और हमारा पड़ोसी देश है और तीन, चार बार हमसे लड़ चुका है, तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि हम एटम बम न बनायें। केवल यह कहें कि हमारा न्यूक्लीयर डेवलपमेंट पावर, ऐग्रीकल्चर और दवाई के लिये है, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती और मैं. इसका बहुत पुराना ऐडवोकेट हूं कि भारत को एटम बम बनाना चाहिये। मैं प्रधान मंत्री को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने पोखरन में इसका विस्फ़ोट किया और दुनिया में बहुत हल्ला हुआ। हमारे देश में भी कुछ हल्ला हुआ। हमारी पार्टी के सदस्यों ने भी विरोध किया। जब मैंने गुन्टूर में इस बारे में प्रस्ताव रखा तो हमारी पार्टी के लोग उसका विरोध कर रहे थे। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे दुनिया ने समझा कि हिन्दुस्तान एक ताकत है और हमारी ताकत को तभी कोई मानेगा जब देखेगा कि इसके पास हथियार है। इसलिये बैलेंस आफ़ पावर रखने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि जब हमारा पड़ोसी देश बना रहा है तो हम को भी बनाना चाहिये। और मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहूंगा कि वह इसके लिये काफ़ी धन खर्च करें।

प्रधान मंत्री ने आर्य भट्ट को उड़ाया। फिर एक साल के बाद दो और उड़ाने जा रहे हैं, फिर रौकेट भी बनायेंगे। यह ठीक है। साथ ही साइंटिफ़िक डेवलपमेंट में जितना हो सके वह हमें करना चाहिये जिससे देश को हम सुरक्षित रख सकें। ऐसे काम हमें अवश्य करने चाहियें। आज ही के अखबार में है कि पाकिस्तान किस तरह की नीयत रखता है।

रूरल बैंक खोला जा रहा है। अब गांवों में कोई पैसा नहीं देता है और हमारे यहां तो रूरल बैंक खुला ही नहीं। अब आप यह बताइए कि बगैर क्रेडिट के किसानों का काम कैसे चलेगा। कोई भी आदमी हो, उसको क्रेडिट चाहिए और गावों में तो खास तौर से क्रेडिट की जरूरत है चाहे वह खेती के लिए हो, अपने परिवार के लिए हो और चाहे किसी दूसरे काम के लिए हो। अगर क्रेडिट नहीं मिलेगा, तो किसान का कोई काम नहीं चलेगा और सरकार जो रूरल बैंक बना रही है, वह इस मामले में कछुए की गति से चल रही है।

सरकार कोआपरेटिव की बात कहती है। कोआपरेटिव का काम बहुत जमाने से अच्छा नहीं रहा है और कोआपरेटिव के बारे में लोगों की उदासीनता रही है। अगर कोआपरेटिव में गति आ जाए और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट इसके लिए कोई इनेक्टमेंट कर दे जोकि सारे देश के लिए हो और केन्द्रीय सरकार इसकी देखभाल करे, तब तो मैं कहूंगा कि कोआपरेटिव को चलाइए, लेकिन जितनी उसकी आवश्यकताएं होती हैं उतना रुपया रिजर्व बैंक से उसको नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि आप गांवों में रूरल बैंक जल्दी खोलिए। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बैंकों का जो दायरा 8 मील या 8 किलोमीटर तक कर्जा देने का है, इसको आप बढ़ाइए। एक सवाल के जवाब में या कहीं और यह बताया गया था कि बैंकों के लिए स्टाफ़ नहीं है, इसलिए बैंक कर्जा देने से लाचार हैं। इसके लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप स्टाफ बढाइए। स्टाफ़ न बढ़ाने की वजह से आप किसानों को तकलीफ़ में रखें, यह उचित नहीं है।

चम्पारन जिले में और सारन में तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में जो गंडक प्रोजेक्ट की स्कीम है, वह बहुत उपयोगी स्कीम है और मैं आपको अपने गांव की बात बताता हूं कि हमको इससे काफ़ी लाभ हुआ है लेकिन इस स्कीम को पूरी तरह से लागू करने में कितने वर्ष लगेंगे। 20 वर्ष तो हो चुके हैं और यह

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

सरकार इन्फ्लेशन को रोकने के लिए छापे मारती है और स्मगलर्स को पकड़ती है। ये सारे काम तो इसने ठीक किये हैं लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि इस सरकार ने जो इस स्कीम को चलाया था और इस स्कीम पर करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया लगाया—मैं समझता हूं कि 1 अरब 30 या 35 करोड़ रुपया मंडक के ऊपर लगा है— और इतना पैसा समाज का इसमें इन्वेस्ट कर दिया लेकिन उसके पूरा न होने से जितना फ़ायदा होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं निकला। इस तरह से सरकार ने खुद इन्फ्लेशन किया और इसके लिए आपको सजा कौन करेगा। अगर कोई गलती करता है उसको आप धरपकड करते हैं और जेल भेज देते हैं लेकिन जिस स्कीम को आपने अपने हाथ में लिया था और समय पर उसको पूरा नहीं किया और इतना सारा रुपया इन्फ्लेशन में चला गया, उसके लिए कौन आपको सजा देगा। इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि इसका कोई निश्चित प्रोग्राम हो।

एक बात यह भी है कि सारा रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दे देती है, तो उनके ऊपर केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। मैं फिर आपसे यह कहूंगा कि समय रहते मंडक प्रोजेक्ट का काम पूरा हो जाना चाहिए।

आगे मुझे यह कहना है कि मंडक प्रोजेक्ट से भी कुछ नुकसान हो रहा है। एक तो यह है कि सीपेज होता है और दूसरा यह है कि वाटर लागिंग हो जाता है जिसकी वजह से किसान तबाह हो जाते हैं और नीचे वाली जमीन में कोई फसल नहीं होती है। आपको इसके लिए कुछ करना चाहिए। आप तो यह कह देंगे कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पैसा दे दिया है लेकिन ऐसा कह देने से ही जान नहीं छूटती। खाना खिलाने की जवाबदेही आप की है, इसलिए चाहे आप स्टेट की सरकार को पैसा दें, इस तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

प्लानिंग के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि जमीन की जो प्लानिंग की जाती है, वह कुछ ठीक नहीं है। हरिजनों को जो आप जमीन देते हैं वह इतनी तो दीजिए कि वायएबिल यूनिट हो। दो, ढाई एकड़ जमीन आप उनको दीजिए ताकि वे जिन्दा रह सकें। आधे एकड में वे क्या पैदा करेंगे और क्या पैदा नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए खेती की जो आप जमीन दें, वह वायएबिल यूनिट हो और उस जमीन पर रह कर आदमी अपना गुजारा कर सकें। हमारे यहां सत्यनारायण की कथा होती है और उसमें सबको थोडा-थोड़ा तुलसी-दल बांट देते हैं। वह तो ठीक है लेकिन लोगों को थोडी-थोड़ी जमीन बांटने का कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है और उसका उपयोग नहीं हो सकता है। इतनी जमीन होनी चाहिए कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार उस पर हो सके। किदवई साहब कहते थे कि मैं इतना जमीन देना चाहता हूं कि उस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार हो फिर चाहे वह बाबू को मिले, धनिक के पास हो या गरीब के पास हो। जमीन उसी को देनी चाहिए जो ज्यादा पैदावार दे सके और जो ज्यादा पैदावार न दे सके, उस को जमीन देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को ड्रेनेज का भी कुछ प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। बाढ़े जब आती हैं तो बहुत सी जमीन बह जाती है। हमारे उत्तर बिहार में काफी बाढें आती हैं और बहुत ज्यादा नुक्सानी होती है, क्षति होती है। कृषि का नुक्सान बहुत ज्यादा होता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस नुक्सानी की वजह से मदद भी काफी देनी पड़ती है, पैसा भी काफी देना पड़ता है। लोगों को दिक्कत तो होती है सरकार को भी काफी

दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है । इस वास्ते इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं कहूंगा कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज जो हैं उन की ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये । हम लोग बैकवर्ड एरिया के रहने वाले हैं। वहां कोई रेल नहीं है। यातायात के दूसरे साधन नहीं हैं । नतीजा यह है कि न प्राइवेट सैक्टर वाला कोई वहां कारखाना स्थापित करने को तैयार होता है और न पब्लिक सैक्टर वाला । इन सब कारणों से हमारे यहां के लोगों को कोई रोजगार नहीं मिलता है । इस वास्ते मैं कहूंगा कि सरकार बैकवर्ड एरियाज की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे ।

इतना कहकर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul). Mr. Deputy Speaker, I welcome the initiative of the Finance minister in breaking away from the traditional past and introducing a Budget calculated to impart, for the first time, after so many years a dynamism to the economy, by accelerating growth process both in industry and agriculture. Happily, the Finance Minister has accepted the fundamental principle that high-tax rate is self-defeating and more revenue can be mobilised with reduced rate of taxation Mr Deputy Speaker, the budget proposals are realistic. They have recognised the adverse impact of inflation on capital formation. There can be few who can dispute the introduction of the investment allowance and the withdrawal of restrictions on dividends, which gives fillip to the growth process. I welcome the direct stimulus to production of selected commodities which has been provided in the form of a new scheme of excise duty relief equal to 25 per cent of duty, payable on goods produced in excess of production.

I would have been more happy if the Budget had given some relief to lower and middle income groups. Although it is reported that wholesale prices have come down and the cost of living has fallen, it does not appear to be so. This is chiefly because the fall in the wholesale prices is not reflected in the retail price index. Naturally, there is no relief to the lower and middle income groups. In this context, I would have welcomed the rise in the tax-free slab from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000. do not think that this would cost the exchequer a good lot. I would like the hon. Minister to ponder over what I have suggested.

In this Budget, there is not enough impetus for supporting export promotion efforts. I do not understand why the Budget could not have provided some further relief to make export promotion measures more successful.

To sum up, I may say:

First, the financial impact of the Budget on prices is negligible to some extent.

Secondly, the changes in the excise duties are small And, as against these disadvantages, there are a number of welcome measures which make the position of the corporate sector for mobilisation of long-term capital better. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is the first of its kind since independence that this type of a budget has been placed and I do hope that this will be followed up by realistic and growth-oriented budgets in the years which are to follow.

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त विधेयक का मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं और अपना समर्थन देता हूं । इस वर्ष बजट का और वित्त विधेयक का स्वागत व्यापक रूप से सम्पूर्ण देश में हुआ है । इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि अबकि बार कर सख्ती के साथ नहीं लगाए गए । इसलिए मध्यम वर्ग और बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति जो व्यापार और उद्योग में लगे

[श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल]

हुए हैं, वे लोग बहुत प्रसन्न हैं। यहां तक की श्री पालकीवाला, जो फोरम आफ फी एण्टरप्राइजेज के समर्थक हैं और जो सम्पत्ति के मौलिक अधिकार में विश्वास रखते हैं उन्होंने एक पुस्तिका लिखी हैं, जिसमें बजट की उन्होंने बड़ी प्रशंसा की हैं। लेकिन जब पूंजीपतियों के समर्थक बजट का समर्थन करने लगें तो जो लोग समाजवादी व्यवस्था में विश्वास रखते हैं, जो गरीबों का उत्थान देखना चाहते हैं , जो समझते हैं कि देश में समता आएगी, उन लोगों को कुछ सन्देह होने लगता है कि हमारे विरोधी, जो सदैव से हमारी व्यवस्था का विरोध करते रहे हैं, वह आज इस बजट के प्रस्तावों से क्यों प्रसन्न हैं।

बहरहाल गवर्नमेंट की नीति और दृष्टिकोण यह रहा है कि अगर टैक्स की राशि कम कर दी जाए, तो लोग अधिक ईमानदारी से टैक्स की अदायगी करेंगे, लोगों को प्रोत्साहन होगा कि वह धन लगाएं और धन कमाएं, उनको एक इन्सैंटिव मिलेगा। क्योंकि जो व्यवस्था हमने इस देश में अपनायी है, वह एक मिश्रित व्यवस्था है, जिसमें पूंजीपति भी पले, मजदूर भी पले धनी भी रहे। तो यह एक तरह की व्यवस्था है। अगर इस दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाए तो बजट बहुत ही अच्छा है।

लेकिन देश में आर्थिक आधार कृषि है। जैसा कि माननीय पाई साहब ने अपने व्याख्यान में कहा कि एग्रीकल्चर इस देश का सबसे बड़ी उद्योग है, सबसे बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है। इसलिए अगर कृषि में काफी उन्नति नहीं हुई, अगर लाखों और करोड़ों की संख्या में जो लोग खेतीहर मजदूर की शक्ल में या काश्तकार की शक्ल में खेती के उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं , अगर उनकी आर्थिक दशा में कोई नुमाया सुधार नहीं हुआ, उनकी कोई आर्थिक प्रगति नहीं हुई तो देश की सारी अर्थ व्यवस्था टिकाऊ नहीं हो सकती। इस दृष्टिकोण से हमें देखना है कि इस बजट का खेतिहर पर कैसा असर पड रहा हैं।

खेती में उन्नति हुई है, गवर्नमट ने अच्छे अच्छे वैज्ञानिक ढंग निकाले हैं। नई खाद, रासायनिक , ट्रेक्टर, पानी और बिजली की सुविधा दी है। प्रकृति भी बहुत ही उदार रही है, जिसके कारण हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न बहुत ही प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो सके हैं। लेकिन उनके भाव गिर गए हैं। हमें उनके भाव गिरने से कोई चिन्ता नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह तो एक रिलेटिव टर्म है कि इसके भाव कम हैं या ज्यादा हैं। हमें खेती से पैदा हुए अन्न के दामो को एक बडी भूमिका के अन्तर्गत देखना चाहिए—हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि उन की तुलना में दूसरी चीजों के भाव क्या हैं। अगर आप बाजार में बच्चों के डबल रोटी , मिठाई या पौष्टिक आहार या दूध, मक्खन और अड़े खरीदने के लिए जाएं, तो आप देखेंगे कि उन के भाव खेती की पैदावार के भावों के अनुपात से नहीं गिरे हैं। आज चाय और काफी चन्द आदमियों की लक्सरी नहीं है, बल्कि सर्वसाधारण उन को लेते हैं। उन के दामों में कमी नहीं हुई है। इसी प्रकार ब्लेड्ज के दाम भी नहीं गिरे हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि जितनी उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं कारखानों में बनती हैं, उनके दामों में गिरावट उस अनुपात में नहीं हुई है, जिस अनुपात में खेती की पैदावार के दाम घटे हैं।

आखिर इस आमदनी का विधान क्या हो सकता है ? यह तो नहीं हो सकता है कि खेती की पैदावार का मूल्य तो निर्धारित कर दिया जाए— गेहूं का दाम 105 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल और धान का दाम 74.75 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल मुकर्रर कर दिया जाए, और अन्य चीजों के दामों के बारे में कोई पग न उठाया जाए। आवश्यकता इस बात की कि खेती में जो सामान लगाए जाते हैं, उनके दामों में गिरावट कैसे लाई जाए। जस दिशा में आवश्य कदम उठाए जायें।

अगर हम कारों और रेफ्रिजरेटरों के दाम कम कर सकते हैं, जो भोग, लक्सरी की वस्तुएं है, तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि जो चीजें खेती की प्रगति के लिए आवश्यक हैं, उन के दामो में कमी न की जा सके। मेरे मित्र ने कहा है कि ट्रेक्टरों के दामों में कुछ कमी की घोषणा की गई है। मैं उसका स्वागत करता हू।

आज हमारे देश में लाखों करोड़ों की सख्या में जो लोग बेकार है, उनके लिए इस बजट में कोई स्कीम नहीं रखी गई है। यह सही है कि अगर देश में सर्व व्यापक आर्थिक उन्नति होगी, तो उसके कारण बेकार लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। लेकिन उन के लिए कोई विशेष योजना नही बनाई गई है, जैसे कि 1971 में ग्रामीण रोजगार देने के लिए एक योजना बनाई गई थी और उसके लिए काफी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई थी। अगर आप उस स्कीम के तहत हुए काम को देखेंगे, तो आप को पता चलेगा कि अगर किसी सड़क पर मिट्टी डाली गई तो कुछ समय बाद वह मिटी बह गई और अगर कही ईंटें खरीदी गई तो लोग उन को चुरा कर ले गए और आज उन का कोई नामोनिशान नही है। उस साल लगाया गया सारा रुपया बर्बाद हो गया है।

मैं पुनः यह निवेदन करूंगा कि करोडों की संख्या में बेरोजगारों की जो सेना बढती चली जा रही है, उस की तरफ सरकार की नजर जानी चाहिए। झुंड के झुंड लोग बी० ए०, एम० ए० पास किए हुए, सांईस ग्रेजुऐटस, टेकनालोजी की शिक्षा प्राप्त किए हुए बेकार घूम रहे हैं, उनके लिए कोई काम धधा नही है, जिससे उन का मनोबल और उत्साह गिर गया है। उन लोगों को रोजगार देने और कर्ज के रुप में सहायता देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। पहले गवर्नमेंट ने यह एलान किया था कि इंजीनियर्स और ग्रेजुएट्स को रोजगार देने के लिए उन को बैंकों के द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी। लेकिन केवल यह कहना ही काफी नही है, बल्कि इस का कार्यान्वयन होना चाहिए। यह भी कहा गया था कि पैट्रोल पम्प देने के सम्बन्ध में बेरोजगार ग्रेजुएट्स को वरीयता और प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। मैं चाहता हू कि उस स्कीम पर तेजी के साथ और मुस्तैदी के साथ अमल किया जाए, जिससे इस पूरे वर्ग का लाभ हो सके।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, the initiator of the dabate on behalf of our party, Shri N. K. P. Salve, concluded by saying that the Finance Bill should aim at both social justice and economic growth and that both should grow but not at the cost of each other. But facts of life as they are somehow seem to indicate to the contrary. Therefore, while I would very much wish his pragmatic as well as commonsense approach to our Finance Bill that social justice and economic growth should both be achieved simultaneously,

[Shri B. V. Naik]

wherever this proposition is not implementable, I think, Sir, social justice should prevail. That is the *sine quanon* of all budgeting in a socialistic democratic country like ours. If economic growth has to be sacrificed for the sake of social justice, it must be done wherever it is possible. As an example I would like to show this if it is not unparliamentary. Here we have a cigarette packet—the commodity which is a hot favourite with all Finance Ministers—in such an elegant cellophane cover which must be going into it as a very major cost component which is however made good by the manufacturers. Sir, we are manufacturing one of the best cigarettes in the world, *viz.*, India King, a packet of which costs Rs. 10/-. Why I am trying to illustrate this is to compare this elegent luxury of the upper classes in our country with the poor school children who go into the primary schools in our villages with their dog-eared text-books badly printed and unable to give it a very clearcut covering with such an expensive material as is used here. Why should not a country like ours which can ill-afford this material for the covering of the text-books of these primary school students divert this material for the rightful purpose for which it is meant? I am not saying that you should deprive the somkers of their little pleasure but I want to say that it be substituted with permanent plastic covers or paper covers not covered by these things. This is a classic example where in the midst of scarcity there is this extravagance of an unimaginable dimension. I feel a correct perspective in regard to budgeting as well as the fiscal policies with which we are concerned now would take into consideration matter of fact common day to day experiences to give certain meaning and relevance to our Finance Bill.

When I say that, not for a moment do I want to underestimate the tremendous amount of good the present Finance Bill has done by giving incentives and also promoting growth in our economy. But if we go through the whole gamut of legislation which we have been having in plenty, reverting back to the speech of Shri B. R. Shukla, your legislation on the labour front, legislation on the social welfare front, legislation in the form of maternity benefits, legislation for coal workers, iron ore workers, manganese ore workers, bidi workers, all said and done, in the form of welfare of the working people, in the form of welfare of the less privileged ones too many to be counted, with all these I would ask what is the impact of this growth on the fundamental issue that is facing our country, the problem of unemployment? Figures given by our Labour Ministry show that year after year, the unemployment rosters in our none too efficient employment exchanges in this country are increasing by half a million every year. There are already 10 million people who have not got jobs. These people are being absorbed in our economy, according to the figures presented by Government, at the rate of half a million which means, in plain terms, a young man in his twenties will have to wait till his fifties, because in the meantime the crowd will have swollen; he will get a job if he waits in the queue; if he does not indulge in trying influence peddling through contacts, political and otherwise, he will get a job only then and be able perhaps to marry at the age of 55 or 60. He would be considered lucky if he could do that.

What is the impact of the growth that has taken place right from the time of independence on employment? The best way, the most practical way, in which we could render service and justice to the common people in our country, a poor family in our country, is to give a job to the son or the daughter of that poor family. We have not been able to fulfil this even after the five years we have been here if we have been we have been going in the negative direction. To that extent, until and unless we make financial policy attuned to the attainment of this object, we shall not have made progress.

Tax incentives have been given today, tax rebates have been given today in respect of any charity towards family planning. But can we not build up in our Finance Bill a proposal that the tax rebates or the tax concessions shall follow the number of new jobs that have been created in any industry, enterprise, trade or commerce or any other business undertaking? Not only that. Many of our present-day enterprises invariably impinge upon the existing traditional mores and forms of employment through displacement, through acquisition of land, through sophisticated production in place of the handicrafts and other industries that are native to the economy, through economies of scale where the large fish eat the small fish. Under the circumstances, till employment for our 10 million unemployed people is found, we cannot register any advance.

I would like to submit one more point. It is not employment *per se*. There is always existing an incipient under-employment, there is always existing an incipient partial employment or partial unemployment in large sectors of our agricultural and rural areas from time immemorial. The farmer is never busy for all the 12 months of the year. He is very busy during certain seasons, but absolutely off work during certain other seasons. What I am saying is that as for the new batch of young people who have come in our country, the products after 15 August 1947, the crop, who have been educated for 15 years and have acquired discipline, mental, intellectual and physical, for virtually two decades of their life, the moment they come into the open market, they feel that the meanest of the menial jobs are not available to them. What is the contribution of the system so that there are no cases of heart-breaking, so that those young persons who can contribute tremendously to our nation's economy, as much as the industrial magnates, are enabled to do so. I think that our budget and financial bills should be able to tackle this question not only through taxation but also by banning certain things I gave the illustration that fiscal improvements can be achieved through banning certain products.

I now come to the question of car prices, particularly Hindustan Motors and Ambassador. I wonder whether certain calculations on economies of scale are being done in the finance ministry. Now in preference to agricultural tractors, tax rebate has been given in respect of automobiles and passenger cars. Do we expect production of automobiles to pick up? Is it taxation and high prices of cars or is it the high price of fuel that acts as a deterrent against cars and a large number of taxis, leave aside passenger cars for individuals. I do not think that the impact of the lowering of car prices can be felt by stimulating stagnant production of passenger cars as long as we do not touch the price of motor spirit. We are told time and again that taxation on motor spirit is meant for the affluent sections of society.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made that point, come to the next point.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The ministry will come with some argument, unless you can rule it out with your authority. The question is: to whom is it applicable, to the productive section, hardworking section? To that extent there is a case for revision of motor spirit taxation, namely, reduction in the excise duty on motor spirit.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): May I thank the hon. Minister for the bold budget that had been presented this year? Several features of the present budget are most admirable. It is true that the government had to take stock of earlier experiences and the pressure of economic condi-

[Shri D. D. Desai]

tions compelled certain action which resulted in the present boldness that was brought in.

14.58 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI *in the Chair*]

A little more boldness could have been shown and a little more advantage in taxation could have been possible, particularly in sectors which are expected to bear the burden of the economy. Out of nearly Rs. 50,000 crores of our national gross production, about fifty per cent comes from the agricultural sector.

We know that agricultural production and wealth is generated in about 70 per cent of our population. It is a fact which need not be stressed. When it is so, we should recognise that if they are incapacitated, production will suffer and unless production is available, deflation is practically impossible. Government could have easily taken the stand to further strengthen the economy which essentially rests on production and the available surpluses in the economy. If we have turned the corner this year, a greater part of the credit goes to the farmer. Some part of it does go to discipline and certain other measures taken by the government. If the farmers get lower prices for their agricultual produce and if they have to pay higher prices for their inputs, how long will they be able to continue to produce at the present rate? If shortages develop who is responsible for the victims of shortages and the inflationary spiral that shortages would generate? Would it not unnecessarily upset the economic calculations which our budget has made? A certain amount of lack of realism has crept into this particular feature. I would strongly urge on the minister to look into the taxation and see that at least for tractors, fertilisers and a few of the inputs including excise on power, the burdens which the farmers have to bear are lightened straight-

way. It is not worthwhile to talk about reduction of tax on motor vehicles. If that is done it may yield some results. But if the same had been done, if not Rs. 10 000 at least Rs. 5,000 on tractors could be easily reduced out of the excise burdens he has to pay.

15 hrs.

On the other hand, out of the Rs. 25,000 crores which are generated by the industrial sector—I am not talking about the tertiary sector, which is a notional income which nobody wants to bother about; it is a net burden on the economy and that is not the one which we should continue to keep counting upon as some sort of a performance—out of Rs. 25,000 crores which the industrial sector produces—40 per cent or nearly Rs. 10,000 crores worth of industrial operations are stagnating. If the government look into the reasons, it is due to lack of purchasing power and certain other deficiencies like non-availability of replacement by modern equipments which would amount to retaining the part of income and savings—all these features have not been there. Therefore, whatever production has been there and whatever incomes have been generated, the bulk of them have been lost to taxation. After the development rebate was discontinued, when the industry found that it had to replace the worn-out equipment after 10 years operations, the resources at the disposal of the industry were not enough to cover the actual cost of replacement. The inflation of the previous ten years had resulted in the replacement index of about 182 to 190. If an industry has to spend this 190 per cent, and if it can get normal depreciation only—it can never exceed 100 per cent—what happens to the reduction of the money available for plant replacement? This is a strong feature on which the government has to apply its mind and see that the health of the industry is somehow maintained. For doing so,

it is very simple. The minister has provided for investment benefits. But these investment benefits could be widened to cover any equipment which is required to be replaced. In fact, whatever equipments are installed or purchased in Switzerland and several other countries, hundred per cent rebate is provided. It is immaterial whether the depreciation is taken over the years or in a single shot. Certain adjustments like making available 15 or 20 or 25 per cent by way of investment allowance or developmental rebate are also provided, to start with. But the fact is that the equipment or the investment of the investor should be safe-guarded and the plant and the equipment which has generated income should not be just junked. Many of the plants in the textile mills, sugar mills and plants of different nature have become some sort of junk. If that is so, what is our national base on which we want to stand? Having said so, if industrial equipment becomes un-economic in operation, the burden is squarely on the Indian economy and the effect of it would result in heavy inflation Ultimately, if the rules of the Government are followed like no lay-off, no retrenchment, fuller employment, higher wages and certain statutory obligations which an industry has to perform, the result would be cash loss and nothing would be available for replacement of machinery. Therefore, the available amount of machinery should be jealously preserved and the amount equal to the growth rate which the Government has planned, should be taken care of by providing savings and investment by the industry This malady could be easily overcome by providing an element of tax adjustment.

A question may be asked: how is it that some of the industries have been able to replace their machinery or some special units in the same group of industries continue to be efficient whereas 80 or 90 per cent others have not been able to maintain efficient operations? It is not difficult to analyse this problem but I do not want to take much time of the House on this issue. The efficient industries have their earnings in many other aspects which are of a special nature and which are not available to everybody.

As far as individual taxation is concerned, we have brought it down to 66 per cent. At one time, it was 97.75 per cent. Then tax collection was less. By bringing it down to 66 per cent, we have provided some base for our savings and with available funds, the people would be able to make purchases which may enable the economy to grow and certain industries to pick up, which are presently suffering from low demands. But at the same time, we should not forget that demand does not come of its own.

There are no bank loans at interest of less than 15 to 18 per cent. If we have to pay such a high rate of interest and if the banks pay 9 to 11 per cent interest to the depositors, why do you permit growth of high cost banking system by providing and allowing them to keep the difference? If this amount by way of extra interest rate, is left with the banks, that will add to extravagence which banks may not be able to re-adjust it lower at a later date. Therefore, I had made a suggestion to the Minister that the amount of extra interest presently allowed to be charged should be deposited in an account and it should be utilised for creating additional production apparatus by which the deflationary measures of the Government could be implemented. But the unfortunate thing is that though slightly reduced, the high rate of interest is still continuing but, new production means with the difference are not created. The credit restrictions are continuing. Of course, I do agree that on hoarding and profiteering and such purposes, the credit restrictions have a desired effect. But on purposes like production equip-

..[Shri D. D. Desai]

ment, export and establishing new facilities, the effect is that all these things are presently adversely affected. Though licences are issued, there is no credit or funds available for executing most of these things.

If you permit, I will just close my speech in a few minutes. Having said all this, I would now inform you that the advances that are made to the rural sectors do not, very unfortunately, fit in with our policies. The banking system, as was inherited was devised by the British for purposes of importation of manufactured goods from England and for exporting after depressing the Indian raw materials so that the Indian produce was sold away or exported at throw-away prices. When we went in for an industrialized system, we were equipped neither for industrialization, nor for the financing of the rural sector. Once we went in for industrialization, we did establish certain amount of reforms for advances. But it appears that this work was done, using the same people. It was impossible to force them. I would say that today, our banking system is not tuned even for industrial finance. If the same banking system is asked to finance the rural people, you know what happens. It is said that it is impossible to finance rural people, because we have got the small farmers. After all, we created the small farmers; and then we say that small farmers are not credit-worthy and that we canot extend credit facilities to them. But the number of such people runs into millions. These small farmers do not receive any advances or deposits or loans from any banking source. Therefore, their operations are definitely inhibited because of lack of finance. This, unfortunately, is the present condition, to which I must draw the attention of the Government. I may suggest that today, while financing loans to small farmers, it is no use sending the elite of the cities to do this job. It is no use relying upon the existing banking structure to provide the financing facility. The work should be done by an entirely different set-up, made up of rural people—the farmers—who only know the rural problems and which have nothing to do with existing banking as such. An entirely new approach will have to be adopted; and only those people who know the rural problems and who are agriculturists, should be asked to implement it. We should provide funds to them by all means give them even the risk funds. You can cover risk by LIC general insurance or by international insurance agency. The help of the World Bank can be taken. But, unfortunately, if block and risk funds are not provided to this sector, there is no hope in the foreseeable future, of generating the development of the rural economy. With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह लोखी (जमशेदपुर): चेयरमैन साहब, मैं अपने बिहार से शुरु करूंगा। आप जानते हैं कि बिहार बहुत पिछड़ा प्राविंस है और कई दफा वहां बहुत सारी बाढ़ें वगैरह आ जाती हैं, और इस किस्म के मामले आ जाते हैं, । इसके लिए प्लान में जो रुपया दिया गया है यह बहुत कम है । मेरे ख्याल में आप सब जानते होंगे कि बिहार की आबादी 56.4 मिलियन है जो कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी की दस परसेंट है । इसमें 90 परसेंट लोग रूरल एरियाज से आते हैं। पहले प्लान में सिर्फ 73 करोड दिया गया था जो स्टेट्स का पांच परसेंट होता है, दूसरे 178 करोड़ दिया गया था जो सब स्टेट्स का नौं परसेंट होता है, तीसरे में 329 करोड़ दिया गया था जो सब स्टेट्स का आठ परसेंट होता है और चौथे प्लान में 481 करोड़ दिया गया था जो सब स्टेट्स का आठ परसेंट होता है । इस सब से आपको पता चलेगा कि हम को बहुत ही कम रुपया दिया गया है । अब आप पांचवें प्लान

को देखें । हमारी स्टेट के लिए इस में 1267 करोड़ रखा गया था । 1974–75 के लिए जो कि इस योजना का पहला साल था जहां 169 करोड़ देने की व्यवस्था की गई थी वहां उसको केवल 149 करोड़ ही दिए गए जब कि उसने खर्च किए 153 करोड़ रुपए । इस प्लान के दूसरे साल के लिए अर्थात् 1975–76 के लिए 208 करोड़ रखे गए थे और वह सारा रुपया उस ने खर्च कर दिया ।

सभापति महोदय, आप तो जानते ही हैं कि पिछले साल अगस्त महीने में पटना में भयंकर बाढ़ आई थी । इसके लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी जिस के अध्यक्ष श्री जे० त्रिपाठी थे जो कि सैंट्रल वाटर कमिशन के हैं । इस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की है । उसने कहा है कि प्रोटेक्टिव और ड्रेनेज पर जो खर्चा आएगा वह करीब 10.68 करोड़ आएगा । यह उनका एस्टीमेट है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इतने पैसे से काम नहीं होगा । जब यह काम खत्म होगा तो बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करके ही होगा । इसके लिए बिहार सरकार ने आप से पैसे की मांग भी की है । अभी परसों हमारे मुख्य मंत्री यहां आए थे । उन्होंने हम लोगों से भी बात चीत की थी । हम यहां जो सही बात है उसको आपके सामने पेश कर रहे हैं । पटना को तीन तरफ से, सोन से, गंगा से और पुनपुन से खतरा है । इन से उसकी रक्षा करना बहुत जरूरी है । इसके लिए एक 26 मील लम्बा एम्बैंकमैंट बनाया जा रहा है जिसकी हाइट बारह से 18 फीट होगी । इसका जो टाप होगा वह 18 फीट होगा । कंजैस्टिड एरियाज में मेसनरी वाल्ज बनाई जा रही हैं जो बहुत जरूरी हैं । अब यह जो सारा खर्चा है इसके लिए रुपया कहां से आएगा । बिहार के पास तो बहुत कम रुपया है । बिहार ने 1976–77 के लिए प्लान के वास्ते 279.42 करोड़ की मांग की थी लेकिन प्लानिंग कमिशन ने केवल 242.04 करोड़ पर्यों की ही स्वीकृति दी है । मेरी मांग यह है कि जो यह 37 करोड़ की कमी की गई है इसको न किया जाए और पूरे का पूरा रुपया बिहार सरकार को दिया जाए । वह पूरा खर्च करने की स्थिति में है । अगर वह नहीं करती है तो बाद में आप पूछ सकते हैं कि क्यों नहीं किया है—

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : दिलवाने वाले को जमानत देनी चाहिये इन से गारंटी ली जानी चाहिये ।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोढी : बिहार भारत का एक अंग है । आपको उसके बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा । अगर रुपया कम पड़ जाए तो उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि किया कराया सारा काम खराब हो जाता है । उसी तरह यह होता है जैसे कोई पार्लियामेंट आ रहा है और विजय चौक में उसकी गाड़ी का पैट्रोल खत्म हो जाए तो वह पार्लियामेंट नहीं पहुंच सकता है उसी तरह से बिहार का भी हाल होगा ।

बाढ़ की रोक थाम के लिए भी उसकी पांच से दस रोड़ रुपये की और मांग हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस को भी पूरा किया जाय । हमारे मुख्य मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास भी गए थे । आप के पास भी गए थे । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि 37 करोड़ रुपया बिहार को जल्दी से जल्दी आप दें ।

अब मैं टैक्स इवैडर्ज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । इन में से किसी ने दो लाख किसी ने चार लाख दिखा दिया और बाकी बहुत सारा रुपया दबा करके रखा हुआ है । अब ये मोतबर आदमी बन गए हैं । आप

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोढी]

इनका ध्यान रखें । ये लोग पूरा पैसा नहीं दिखाते हैं थोड़ा सा दिखा देते हैं और बाकी दबा कर के रख लेते हैं। बड़े आराम से तब ये रहने लग जाते हैं। आप अच्छी अच्छी नई नई स्कीमें बना रहे हैं। रोज ये स्कीमें अखबारों में निकलती रहती हैं । वे आप बनाएं लेकिन इन से आप खबरदार रहें ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि डाक्टर वकील और इंजीनियर ये बहुत ज्यादा पैसा बना कर बैठे हुए हैं । खास कर मुझे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वकीलों का पूरा पता है कि वे एक एक पेशी का तीन तीन हजार पया ले लेते है और रसीद भी नही देते हैं। हम लोगों से यह हुआ है और हमें आज तक रसीद भी नही दी है । जैसे कोई फंसा हुआ आदमी वकील के पास आता है तो वह उस से खूब पैसा लेते हैं । जो आदमी भुगते हुए हो वही इस बात को जान सकता है, दूसरा कैसे जान सकता है जिसका कि कोई केस न पड़ा हो । मैंने आज पेपर में भी पढ़ा है कि वकीलो डाक्टरों और इंजीनियरों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा लेकिन ऐसे काम नही होगा । इन को अच्छी तरह से पकड़िये जितने अच्छे-अच्छे वकील हैं इनके पीछे इंटेलीजैंस वगैरह लगाइये ताकि पता लग सके कि इन लोगों ने रुपया कहा रखा हुआ है, कैसे वह रुपया काम में आ रहा है और ये लोग उसका क्या करते हैं। पत लगाना सरकार का काम है मेरा काम तो बता देना ही है ।

डोमेस्टिक गैस के बारे में मैंने दो-तीन बार क्वैश्चन भी किये हैं, हाफ-एन-अवर डिस्कशन तो आता नही है, आजकल एमरजेंसी है, तो यह जवाब देते हैं कि प्रैशर-नेब फिट नहीं हो सकती है । यह कैसे फिट नहीं हो सकती है। अचानक गैस खत्म हो जाती है सिलैंडर में गैस कम भेजते हैं । अभी मेरे यहां दो बजे गैस खत्म हो गई, रोटी बीच में ही रह गई । पता नहीं लगता है कि कब गैस खत्म हो जायेगी । इस बात को देखा जाना चाहिये कि गैस के सिलैंडर पर गैस की घड़ी क्यों नही फिट हो सकती है । हमारे जमशेद पुर में रोज यही काम होता है । मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे मालवीय जी ने ऐसा जवाब दिया।

डोमेस्टिक गैस पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में खर्च होती है आप हर जगह पता कर सकते हैं कि किस तरह से गैस कम आती है, कही लीकेज हो जाती है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें और कुछ ठीक इंतजाम करें। अगर मालवीय जी को कोई कठिनाई है तो वह मेरे पास आयें, मैं उन को बता सकता हू कि यह कैसे हो सकता है । डोमेस्टिक गैस में गेज जरूर लगाई जानी चाहिये। अगर इसे मालवीय जी नही लगवा सकते हैं, तो मैं कहता हू कि मैं लगवा सकता हु । ऐसे जवाब देने से काम चलने वाला नही है ।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि बिहार में एक बैंक खोला गया है एक बैंक से क्या होता है ? नार्थ बिहार में एक ग्रामीण बैंक खोला गया है, इससे क्या होगा । कम-से-कम हर डिवीजन में एक बैंक तो दिया जाये । छोटा नागपुर में कुछ भी नही है । एक कमिश्नरी होती है उस में एक बैंक होना बहुत जरूरी है । अगर आप वाकई गरीबों और आदिवासियों का भला करना चाहते हैं तो इस तरफ सोचना चाहिये । एक बैंक से काम चलने वाला नही है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपके वित्तविधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री भूप चन्द जैन : (पाली) सभापति महोदय, मुझे बोलने का समय देने के लिए मैं आप का आभार मानता हूं ।

फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री इतनी मेहनत करती है, लेकिन एक बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि हम देश को जिस रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहते हैं, उस पर हम कहां तक पहुंच चुके हैं । पहले तो फिजूलखर्ची को बन्द करना चाहिए । आस्ट्रेरिटी की बात बहुत की जाती है, लेकिन उस पर अमल कहां तक हुआ है ? मैं देख रहा हूं, कि इतनी फिजूल खर्ची होती है , लेकिन अगर कोई कमेटी उस के बारे में सिफारिश करती है, तो उस की परवाह नहीं की जाती है । एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी (1975-76) ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि किस तरह हमारा लाखों करोड़ों रुपया फिजूलखर्ची में जाता है । उस मे कहा गया है

"The Committee cannot over-emphasise the need for rationalisation of methods of work adopted by the various Ministries/Departments and of evolving scientific work norms. Rationalisation of methods and fixing of norms is essential not only for effecting economy and improving overall efficiency in the Departments but for setting targets and measuring performance also. Moreover it would be in the interest of Ministry/Department themselves to have such norms to dispel a general feeling that the Government Departments are over-staffed."

सरकार द्वारा जो इतना ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया जाता है , कौन हिसाब लगाता है कि उस का सही उपयोग होता है या नहीं ? देश कुर्बानी करने के लिए, कठिनाइयां उठाने के लिए और त्याग करने के लिए तयार है, लेकिन यह देखना चाहिए कि टैक्सों के रूप में दी गई उस के गाढे पसीने की कमाई का सही उपयोग होता है या नहीं ।

एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में डीटेल्ड तौर पर कहा गया है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी ओवर-स्टाफ्ड है । ओवर-टाइम एलाउंस आज भी दिया जाता है, लेकिन कर्मचारियों के काम की इवैल्यूएशन करने वाला कोई नहीं है । कमेटी ने कहा है कि उस ने कई बार गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इन बातों की तरफ दिलाया है , लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने उस की परवाह नहीं की है ।

कमेटी ने कहा है :

"The Committee regret to note that in spite of the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission, no single cell has been constituted in the Ministry of Finance for looking after the multifarious duties regarding compiling and keeping up-to-date the existing rules and regulations having a financial bearing, arranging for their periodical reprint and for the issue from time to time of correction slips etc."

कमेटी ने कहा है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में उस ने जितनी भी सिफारिशें की हैं उन में से किसी पर भी अमल नहीं किया गया है ।

दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन को 24 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है, लेकिन उस को हर साल करोड़ों रुपया का घाटा होता है । इसी तरह रेलवे और सुपर बाजार में भी घाटा होता है । मुझे एक भी ऐसा महकमा बतायें, जिस को गवर्नमेंट रुपया देती हो, और उस में घाटा न होता हो। इसी तरह टूरिस्टों के लिए खोले गए होटलों में भी लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों का घाटा होता है । सब

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

फैक्ट्स एंड फिगर्स को देखने से पता चलेगा कि हम को कितना सालाना घाटा होता है। जिन लोगों के कारण हमें लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों का घाटा होता है, उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है ?

अब मैं आप को बताता हूं रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज क्यों हैं? मैं ने फिजूल खर्ची की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में करीब 5 हजार ब्लाक्स हैं। उन पर जो धनराशि खर्च होती है उन का क्या लाभ होता है। सारी पंचायतें निष्क्रिय हो गई हैं। ब्लाक्स में कुछ काम नहीं हो रहा है और उन पर भी हमारा करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होता है। केवल वहां गांवों के लोग बैठे रहते हैं और काम कुछ भी नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तो क्या किया जाय ?

श्री मूल चंद डागा उन को हटा दीजिए, दूसरी जगह लगाइए। उसी जगह पर उन को क्यों रखे रहें ?

होटल जो चलाए जाते हैं उस के अंदर 25 लाख का घाटा है। एक क्वेश्चन मैं ने किया, उस का उत्तर आया कि उस में घाटा है।

अब मैं आप को रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज के बारे में बताता हूं। मेरे पास यह चार्ट है। इस से आप को पता चलेगा कि राजस्थान को कैसे नेग्लेक्ट किया गया है ? इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड आफ इंडिया से हमारे राजस्थान को केवल 3.15 परसेंट मिला है टोटल जहां पर गुजरात को 12 परसेंट, महाराष्ट्र को 22 परसेंट और तामिलनाडु को 12 परसेंट मिला है। सब से कम 3.15 परसेंट राजस्थान को मिला है। यह 1975 की फिगर है।... (व्यवधान)..... कर्नाटक का मैं आप को बताता हूं 6.84 परसेंट है। वहां सोना बरसता है।

यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया से राजस्थान को 1.90 परसेंट मिला है जब कि गुजरात को 13.29 परसेंट, महाराष्ट्र को 29.88 परसेंट, तामिलनाडु को 10.31 परसेंट, यहां तक कि उत्तर प्रदेश को 4.78 परसेंट मिला है लेकिन राजस्थान को केवल 1.90 परसेंट मिला है।

अब रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन जिस में राजस्थान पिछड़ा है उस के लिए रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन से राजस्थान को 8.56 परसेंट मिला है जहां पर कि आन्ध्र और दूसरे प्रदेशों को इस से ज्यादा मिला है, 10.1 परसेंट मिला है 11 परसेंट मिला है उत्तर प्रदेश को और 11 परसेंट गुजरात को, यहां तक कि छोटे-छोटे राज्यों को उस से ज्यादा मिला है और राजस्थान को केवल 8.56 परसेंट मिला है। तो राजस्थान के मामले में कम पैसा यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया से मिला, आई०डी० बी० आई० से कम पैसा मिला और अब मैं बताता हूं ....

एक माननीय सदस्य . आबादी कितनी है ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आबादी राजस्थान की 2 करोड़ है। लेकिन कितना लम्बा चौड़ा है। हिन्दुस्तान में उत्तर प्रदेश के बाद राजस्थान सब से लम्बा चौड़ा है। ... (व्यवधान).....

ऐग्रीकल्चरल री-फाइनेंस ऐंड डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन से 3.53 परसेंट हम को मिला और हरयाना जो छोटा है, एक हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट के बराबर है वहां 7.34 परसेंट दिया है।.. (व्यवधान)... 8.26 परसेंट मिला है मध्य प्रदेश को।

इंडस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट ऐंड इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया से राजस्थान को मिला है 1.9 परसेंट । इस तरह से हमारी कोई फिगर ले कर देखें, इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन ने हम को क्या दिया है—4 परसेंट जहां पर दूसरों को 6,7 और महाराष्ट्र को 21.8 परसेंट दिया है । सारे राज्यों की फिगर की तुलना में मैंने राजस्थान की फिगर बताई कि राजस्थान को सभी क्षेत्रों में कितना कम मिला है।... (व्यवधान) आखिर हमारी तरक्की क्यों नहीं होती है? हमारी कमेटीज की जो रिपोर्ट निकलती है उनको पता नहीं कोई पढ़ता है या नहीं ? गवर्नमेंट कभी इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती है । इसका नतीजा यह है कि टैक्स के मामले में या दूसरे मामलों में जो गड़बड़ होती है उसकी बाबत हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर हम हिन्दुस्तान में बेकार के खर्च को रोक कर अनुशासन लायें और अनावश्यक महकमे जो हैं जैसे ब्लाक्स काम कर रहे हैं, हमारा सरकारी स्टाफ वहां काम कर रहा है उसमें खर्चा कम करें तो हम काफी आगे बढ़ सकते हैं अन्यथा नहीं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, जब वित्त मंत्री महोदय वित्त विधेयक सदन में पेश कर रहे थे तो हम लोग बहुत ही गौर से सुन रहे थे कि वह कौन-कौन सी सुविधा कौन-कौन से वर्ग को देना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कुछ सुविधाओं का एलान भी किया जिसमें कुछ किसानों को भी सुविधा दी गई लेकिन वे किसान बड़े-बड़े किसान हैं। इस प्रकार धनियों को सुविधा जरूर दी गई क्योंकि धनी किसान ही देश में ट्रैक्टर आदि का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मैं इसके विरुद्ध नहीं हूं कि उन्हें क्यों सुविधा दी गई बल्कि मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप किसानों गरीबों, और मध्यम किसानों को भी सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए । आप जानते हैं हमारे देश के आम किसानों में बहुत ही असंतोष है क्योंकि उनकी चीजों की किमतें गिर गई या गिर रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ जिन चीजों का इस्तेमाल वे करते हैं— औद्योगिक सामान—उनकी कीमतें गिरी नहीं, कुछ कीमतें बढ़ भी गई हैं। इस प्रकार उनके अन्दर असंतोष का होना स्वाभाविक है । वे इस बात की उम्मीद जरूर करते थे कि खाद की कीमत काफी गिरे ताकि उनके उत्पादन में जो लागत लगती है वह कम हो । खाद आज आम तौर से गरीब से लेकर बड़े किसान तक सभी इस्तेमाल करते हैं । लेकिन वह बात नहीं हुई । हम जरूर चाहेंगे कि सरकार किसानों के मर्म को पहचाने लेकिन आज तो उल्टा काम हो रहा है । मैं जिस सूबे से यानी बिहार से आता हूं वहां किसानों पर चौगुनी मालगुजारी बढ़ा दी गई बिजली का रेट बढ़ा दिया गया, सिंचाई की दर बढ़ादी गई और दूसरी तरफ उनकी चीजों की कीमत गिर रही है। और तीसरी तरफ औद्योगिक सामान उन्हें काफी महंगा खरीदना पड़ता है। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर वे असंतुष्ट नहीं होंगे आपकी इन नीतियों के कारण तो और क्या होगा । हिन्दुस्तान के जो दकियानूसी लोग हैं जो प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें हैं वे इन बातों का लाभ उठाकर बेजा इस्तेमाल करती हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आम किसानों की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए । तभी आप उनके दिल को जीत सकेंगे नहीं तो वे लोग आपके विरुद्ध जाएंगे ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) : आप किसानों के उत्पादन बीज को घटाना चाहते हैं या औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को घटाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : औद्योगिक मूल्यों को घटाना चाहते हैं किस अनुपात में किसानों की चीजों की कीमत घटी है-

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

यही हम मांग कर रहे हैं। आप किसानों की चीजों की कीमत कभी भी सपोर्ट प्राइस से नीचे मत जाने दीजिए।

सभापति जी, मैं यह भी उम्मीद कर रहा था कि जब कुछ सुविधाओं का एलान किया जा रहा है तो मजदूर वर्ग को भी सुविधा दी जाएगी।

ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने तय कर रखा है कि मजदूरों पर वार करेंगे ही। आपने उनके बोनस के अधिकार को छीन लिया। वे आज कारखानों के उत्पादन को बढ़ा रहे हैं- इस बात को आप स्वयं स्वीकार करते हैं कि देश में औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है लेकिन इस उत्पादन से उनको भी तो कुछ लाभ मिलना चाहिए इस की तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं है —

हमारे जो बीमा कर्मचारी हैं उनके साथ आप ने 1974 में एक द्विपक्षीय समझौता किया - बोनस के सवाल को लेकर, लेकिन अब आप उनके बोनस को भी समाप्त करना चाहते हैं।

श्री विनेन भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर): समाप्त कर दिया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: आपने उस को समाप्त करने के लिए एक विधेयक इस सदन में पेश किया है। ऐसी हालत में बीमा कर्मचारी आप से कैसे खुश रह सकते हैं। हमारे पास सैकड़ों बीमा कर्मचारियों के दस्तखत करवा कर पटना से आवेदन पत्र आए हैं उन्होंने हमारे पास तार भेजे हैं जिस में कहा है कि आप हमारे प्रतिनिधि हैं इसलिए आप को इस के खिलाफ आवाज उठानी चाहिए। उन्होंने अपना आवेदन पत्र तमाम पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बरों के पास भेजा है और कहा है- अगर आप सचमुच हमारे प्रतिनिधि हैं तो इसका विरोध किजिए। इस लिए हम अपना कर्तव्य समझते हैं कि इस तरह की मजदूर विरोधी जो आपकी नीति है उसका डटकर विरोध किया जाय और ज रत पड़े तो आन्दोलन भी शुरु किया जाय।

तीसरी बात --आजकल बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का हवाला देश में बहुत दिया जा रहा है, देश में चारों तरफ इसके लिए हवा बांधी जा रही है, हम भी इसकी सफलता चाहते हैं, क्योंकि हमें उम्मीद है, कि इस की सफलता से देश की स्थिति में सुधार होगा। लेकिन आम तौर से राज्यों में जो आप की सरकारें हैं- उन्होंने प्रचार का तूफान तो बहुत बांधा हुआ है लेकिन वे यह नहीं देखती की खेत मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढी है या नहीं, उनको रहन के लिए मकान या जगह दी गई है या नहीं, उन के कर्ज मन्सूख हुए हैं या नहीं? सूद की दर क्या है? सभापति जी, आप को सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा- , मैं 2 मई से 5 मई तक पद यात्रा करके आया हूं- कई जगह किसानों ने मुझ से शिकायत की कि यदि वे सूदखोरों से कर्जा लेते हैं तो उन्हें 20 फीसदी से लेकर 36 फीसदी तक सूद देना पड़ता है, जबकि आप के बैंकों का अधिकतम रेट 12 या साढे बारह परसेन्ट है। मेरे यहां एक "दियारा" क्षेत्र है, जो बिल्कुल पिछड़ा हुआ है, जहां हर साल बाढ आती है, वहां 12 रुपए सैकड़ा माहवारी सूद यानी 100 रुपए पर 144 रुपया सूद साल भर में देना पड़ता है। यह हिन्दुस्तान में ही हो रहा

है, किसी दूसरे मुल्क में नहीं हो रहा है, जहां आबादी आये 27-28 साल बीत चुके हैं।

इसी तरह से कुछ अन्य सवाल भी बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम से जुड़े हुए हैं-

बिहार की सरकार बहुत शोर मचाती है कि हमने यह किया है, वह किया है, लेकिन वास्तविकता देहातों में जाने पर ही मालूम होती है। आपके अफसरान नहीं चाहते हैं कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम पूरा हो। जिस काम को यहां के दक्षिण पंथी और फासिस्ट तत्व नहीं कर सके, उसको आपके अफसरान करके दिखाना चाहते हैं, जिन में जनसंघी और आनन्दमार्गी विचारों के लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में घुसे हुए हैं। वे आप को फेल करना चाहते हैं, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को हटाना चाहते हैं - यह हालत आप के बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की है।

इतना ही नहीं- आप शहरों में लीजिए पिछले दिनों आप ने देखा कि तुर्कमान गेट पर क्या घटना घटी । आप के अफसरान मामूली लोगों की दुकानों को जबरदस्ती तुड़वा रहे थे। जिस का नतीजा क्या निकला आप ने देखा। भले ही आप कर्फ्यू लगा दें, लेकिन उससे लोगों के दिमाग नहीं बदलेंगे। आपकी नीति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, आप के मन में उनके प्रति हमदर्दी हो, उनको बसाने का इन्तजाम हो, उनको नागरिक सुविधाएं दी जाएं, तब यह काम हो सकता है।

इसी तरह से पटना में हुआ खुदरा दुकानदारों को फुटपाथ पर बैठ कर जो रोजी कमाते हैं झोपड़ों में रहने वाले हैं, उनको सरकार हटाती है, बेरोजगार बनाती है, दर- दर का भिखारी बनाती है। जबकि उनको वायदा किया जा चुका था कि उनके लिए आल्टरनेटिव जगह की व्यवस्था की जायगी, ऐसी व्यवस्था किए बिना उनको नहीं हटाया जाएगा। लेकिन इस तरह की बातें देश में जगह जगह हो रही हैं। हर सूबे में आप गरीबों को उजाड़ रहे हैं। क्या यही समाजवाद है। क्या इससे देश आगे बढ़ेगा। आज हमारे चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी जो लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में भी काम करते हैं उनके लिए क्या आप ने ढंग का मकान दे रखा है? एक कोठरी का मकान अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चला आ रहा है। वह बेचारे कैसे समझेंगे कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी देश की प्रधान मंत्री हैं। वह तो यही समझेंगे कि कोई अंग्रेज ही तो नहीं हुकूमत कर रहा है? क्या आप उनको दो कमरे का मकान नहीं दे सकते? आप का ध्यान ऐसे लोगों की तरफ जा रहा है जो धनी हैं, गरीबों की तरफ नहीं। इसलिए ऐसा है।

दूसरी बात पानी का संकट। कोई भी सूबा नहीं है जहां पीने के पानी की दिक्कत नहीं है, और खास तौर से गर्मियों में। रोज अखबारों में निकलता है पानी की दिक्कत के बारे में। बिहार का तो शायद ही कोई जिला बचा हो देहात हो या शहर, जहां पानी लोगों को ठीक से गर्मी में पीने के लिए और नहाने के लिए मिलता हो। मैं पटना से आता हूं, तीन चार दिन पहले पटना नगर निगम के प्रशासक का बयान अखबार में पढ़ा था कि 41 पम्पिंग सैट्स में से 7 सैट खराब हो चुके हैं। 6 लाख की आबादी पटना शहर की हो चुकी है। रोज आबादी रेलगाड़ी की रफ्तार की तरह बढ़ रही है। स्वयं आपके लोगों ने कहा है कि 10 लाख आबादी हर महीने बढ़ रही है। तो पटना में भी बढ़ती है। वहां पानी नहीं है। इतने पम्पिंग सैट

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

खराब हो चुके हैं। वहां 6 करोड़ रु० चाहिए तभी आप पटना के नागरिकों को पानी दे सकते हैं, देहात के लोगों को दे सकते हैं। अगर आप इस काम को बिहार सरकार पर छोड़ दीजिएगा तो वह क्या कर सकेगी ? आप को मदद करनी होगी । अगर आप लोगों को खाना कपड़ा, मकान नहीं दे सकते तो कम से कम पानी का तो इंतजाम कीजिए ताकि देश में भर में पीने के पानी का इंतजाम हो सके।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि पटना के लोगों को बाढ से बचाने के लिए 8 करोड़ रुपया दिया, बांध भी बन रहा है।

लेकिन जिन किसानों की लहलहाती हुई फ़सल काट दी गई, जिनकी जमीनों की मिट्टी काट कर बांध में डाली जा रही है, जिन की जमीन बेकार जा रही है उन को बिहार सरकार के मुताबिक 65 लाख रु मुआवजे का देना है। लेकिन दिया गया है केवल 5 लाख रु०। किसान क्या समझेगा ? अब आप ने 8 करोड़ रु० दिये तो उन को मुआवजे की रकम उसी में से क्यों नहीं दी जा रही है ?

मंत्री जी जानती हैं कि पटना में रिजर्व बैंक में आदिवासी हरिजन कर्मचारियों के साथ किस तरह से दुर्व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। बड़े बड़े अधिकारी आप के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के विरोधी हैं, इसीलिये वे लोग उन से नाराज हैं जो कर्मचारी 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का समर्थन करते हैं। चार, पांच हरिजन व दूसरे कर्मचारी महीनों से मुअत्तल हैं। आप का ध्यान उस तरफ जाना चाहिए । इस तरह की चीजें हर जगह हो रही हैं।

आखिरी बात परिवार नियोजन के बारे में कहनी है । परिवार नियोजन के बारे में बात बहुत हो चुकी है । सरकार ने कहा कि जोर जबरदस्ती नहीं है । और दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल ने कहा कि कोई जोर जबरदस्ती नहीं है । मेरे पास एक सर्कुलर है ऐजूकेशन आफिसर का । सर्कुलर जारी किया गया 27-4-76 को जिसका जुमलवा आप सुन लें सभापति जी, आप को बड़ा मजा आयेगा :

"It has been decided in the meeting held on 26-4-1976 that sevices of all daily wagers/muster roll employees/seasonal employees etc. who have more than two children and do not fall within the excepted category (already sterlised, or the age of the wife is more than 45 years); but do not undergo sterlization by 30-4-1976 should be immediately terminated thereafter without any notice saying that the services are no more required."

" "

क्या यह गरीबों के दिल को जीतना है ? और क्या इसी तरह से परिवार नियोजन देश में आयेगा ? कितने नोबिल आइडिया को भी बदनाम कर रहे हैं। यह नोबिल आइडिया है कि फैमिली प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए लेकिन इस तरीके से नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं आप को एक और जुमला सुनाता हूं। एक महिला टीचर ने मेरे पास एक चिट्ठी लिखी है । वह 36, मुनिरका, नई दिल्ली की रहने वाली हैं। वे क्या कहती है, जरा सुन लीजिए । पिछली बार जब हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड्स पर बहस चल रही थी, उस के बाद उन्होंने मुझे चिट्ठी लिखी है । उस में यह है :

"In spite of the denial by the Minister of State for Health & Family Planning, Chowdhury Ram Sewak, school teachers in Delhi are being compelled to bring cases for sterilisation and are being threatened of other steps like transfer to distant places, bad reports, etc.,

in case of default. Principals of Schools, especially, Lady Principals, even suggest purchase of such cases from the middlemen at a rate of Rs. 60—100 per case. All orders in these cases are verbal and are conveyed by the officers of the Directorate of Education, Delhi and the Principals of Schools during staff meetings."

इस के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि स्टेरेलाइजेशन के लिए जो टीचर्स को लोगों को लाने के लिए कहा जाता है, उस में खून चलने लगी है । किसी आदमी को स्टेरेलाइजेशन के लिए वे लाते हैं और डाक्टर को कहते हैं कि जो 100 रुपये इस को मिलेंगे वह आप ले लीजिए और 25 रुपये मैं और आप को दे दूंगा और आप मुझे यह सर्टिफिकेट दे दीजिए कि इतने लोगों का मैं ने स्टेरेलाइजेशन कराया है । इस तरह से वह अपना कोटा पूरा कर लेता है और डाक्टरों को घूस मिल जाती है। मेरे पास फोटोस्टेट कापी है और आप अगर इजाजत दें तो मैं इन सब को टेबुल पर रखना चाहता हूं । इस तरह की स्थिति आज हो गई है और इस को आप को देखना चाहिए ।

एक बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि गरीबों की तरफ आप ध्यान दें । किरासिन तेल गरीब इस्तेमाल करता है लेकिन यहां पर तेल के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया । पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि तेल की कीमत कम करने के बारे में हम सोचेंगे । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि लोगों को सस्ते से सस्ता राशन और तेल मिले । इस के अलावा इन के मिलने की ठीक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि ब्लैकबाजारी न हो । आज तो स्थिति यह है कि राज्यों को आप ठीक कोटा नहीं देते हैं । बिहार सरकार 20 हजार मीट्रिक टन किरासिन तेल मांगती है तो आप केवल 14 हजार मीट्रिक टन देते हैं । जब ऐसा होगा तो उन गरीबों की झोपड़ी में तो अंधेरा ही रहेगा और वहां रोशनी का प्रकाश क्या होगा ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन बातों की तरफ आप ध्यान दें ताकि गरीब यह समझें कि सरकार हमारे लिए कुछ कर रही है और इमर्जेन्सी से हमें फायदा हो रहा है । अगर 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित होगा, तो वे आप की तरफ घूम होंगे नहीं तो देश-विदेश के दुश्मन उन का इस्तेमाल कर के आप को पटक देंगे। हम तो मुकाबला कर सकते हैं । हिटलर और मुसोलीनी हमें बर्बाद नहीं कर सके और हम ने ऐसे लोगों को बर्बाद किया है लेकिन मैं आप से कहता हूं कि आप जरा चेतिये और इन लोगों की सफाई के काम करिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि फरवरी, की 28 तारीख को जो बजट पेश किया जाता है, उस को इस समय पेश न कर के नवम्बर के महीने में पेश किया जाना चाहिए। इस का कारण यह है कि यह जो तारीख है, यह अंग्रेजों के जमाने की है और उन के हिसाब-किताब और उन की सुविधाओं के मुताबिक यह तारीख निर्धारित की गई थी। नवम्बर इसलिए होना चाहिए कि देश में तीन-चौथाई हिस्से में धान की फसल होती है या इसी तरह की दूसरी फसलें होती हैं और हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति इन पर ज्यादा निर्भर करती है । अगर वह समय निर्धारित कर दिया जाता है तो जो भी पैसा निर्माण कार्यों में लगाने के लिए दिया जाता है चाहे वह सड़कें बनाने के लिए हो, चाहे नहरें बनाने के लिए हो और चाहे बिजली लगाने

[श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर]

के लिए हो, उस का सही उपयोग हो सकता है।

हमारे देश में जो भी काम होते हैं वे नवम्बर से ले कर जून तक होते हैं, और बरसात के दिनों में निर्माण कार्य बन्द रहते हैं और नहीं के बराबर होते हैं। जो पैसा आप अप्रैल में निर्धारित करते हैं और राज्यों को देते हैं तो स्टेट्स में जो साल का बजट होता है, उस में कहीं वह रुपया अप्रल के आखीर में या मई में पहुंचता है, जिस से उस का सही उपयोग नहीं हो पाता क्योंकि मई, जून में थोड़ा खर्च किया और बरसात में खर्च नही होता है । जब साल का आखिर आने लगता है तब दिसम्बर-जनवरी में वह खर्च होना शुरू होता है और 31 मार्च तक जब उस के पूरा उपयोग होने की संभावना नही रहती है, तो कई अधिकारी उस का गलत प्रयोग करने लगते हैं और उस रुपये को जीप और मकान बनवाने आदि मे खर्च करने लगते हैं। उसका सही उपयोग नही होता है । मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि बजट पेश करने की तारीख 28 फरवरी न हो कर नवम्बर महीने मे इस को पेश किया जाए।

मैं समझता हूं कि ग्रामीण लोगों को कर्ज देने की जो प्रणाली है उस को पूर्णतया बदलने की आवश्यकता है, बहुत अधिक उस मे परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। छोटे छोटे लोगों को जब यह पता चलता है कि आजकल सरकार बहुत अधिक कर्ज दे रही है तो उनको भी आशा हो जाती है कि हम को भी अगर हम कर्ज मांगे तो मिल जायगा । आपने दूकान लगाने, कारखाना लगाने, खेती के काम के लिए तथा नवयुवकों को अपने कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था की है । मार्टगेज बैंक हो या कोई और बैंक हो सब जगह बहुत लम्बे चौड़े इसके लिए फार्म रखाए जाते हैं। अच्छा पढ़ा लिखा आदमी भी इस को नहीं कर सकता है । छोटे किसानों, छोटे व्यापारियों, नवयुवकों को जो उद्योग स्थापित करना चाहते हैं कर्ज पाने के लिए 25-30 जगह जा कर दस्तखत करवाने पड़ते हैं। किसानों को कहीं रेवेन्यू इंस्पैक्टर से और कहीं किसी और से दस्तखत लेने पड़ते हैं। सब कुछ करने के बाद भी उसको कर्जा नहीं मिलता है और इस में उस का बहुत समय व्यतीत हो जाता है । तब जो कर्ज पाने की आशा लगा कर बैठा होता है उसे बहुत निराशा होती है । हम लोगों के पास अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से लोगों के पत्र आते रहते हैं कि साल भर हो गया है, या आठ महीने हो गए हैं हमें पैसा नहीं मिला है । कर्ज देने वाले जो अधिकारीगण बैंकों में हैं पहले तो उनका दृष्टिकोण बदलने की जरूरत है । कुछ निर्देश इस सिलसिले में वित्त मंत्रालय से गए भी है। लेकिन उसका परिणाम अभी तक बहुत कम जगहों पर देखने को मिला हैं । डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवेल पर उसका कुछ असर नही हुआ है । वहां कर्ज मिलता नही है ।

रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जो सैंट्रल कोआपरेटिव बैंक को और उस के बाद दूसरे कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स को कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था की गई है और वहा से आगे जो लोगों को कर्ज मिलते हैं उन में पहली बात तो यह है कि ब्याज की दर बहुत अधिक है और यह धीरे धीरे बढ़ती ही जा रही है । चौदह परसेंट बैंक कर्ज लेते हैं । इस से तो ऐसा लगता है कि साहूकारों जैसा इन्होंने भी करना शुरू कर दिया हैं । साहूकारी प्रथा आपने खत्म की यह तो अच्छा किया। वे बहुत तंग भी करते थे। लोगों के ऋण माफ किए गए यह अच्छा किया । लेकिन सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि लोगों को जल्दी और कम ब्याज पर कर्ज मिल सके।

सरकार की नीति ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने की है । लेकिन जिस ढंग से आप चल रहे हैं मुझे लगता है कि इनको खोलने में आप को 4-5-6 या आठ साल लग जायेंगे । क्या आप समझते हैं कि ग्रामीण लोग, छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे खोलने वाले लोग और शहरों के लोग भी जो गांवों में उद्योग धंन्धे खोलना चाहते हैं वे इतनी देर तक इंतजार करते रह सकते हैं । क्या इस तरह से लम्बी लम्बी अवधि तक कोई कर्ज लेने के लिए इंतजार करता रह सकता है । समय लगता है यह ठीक है । लेकिन इन सब कामों में आपको जल्दी लानी चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप लक्ष्य बनाएं कि प्रत्येक जिले में जहां दस लाख की आबादी है वहां बैंक खुल जाएगा, दस लाख की आबादी के पीछे बैंक आप खोल देंगे । आपके बैंक कर्ज देते हैं । जब पूछा जाता है कि कितने कर्जे दिए गए हैं तो यह बता दिया जाता है कि फलां स्टेट में इतना कर्जा मिला है । यह नही बताया जाता है कि जिलावार कितने कर्जे दिए गए हैं । यह कह दिया जाता है कि इस प्रदेश में चालीस करोड दिया है । इससे पता नही चलता है कि इंदौर को कितना मिला है या किसी दूसरे शहर को कितना मिला । पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के बारे में तो पता ही नही चलता है कि उन को कितना मिला, है, मिला भी है या नही मिला है । सदन में अगर आप बता सकें कभी कभी कि दस लाख की आबादी वाले प्रत्येक जिले को कितना कर्जा मिला है तो इस से पता चल सकेगा कि इतना वहा कर्ज मिल गया है ।

16 hrs.

इसी तरह से आज जो रूरल फाइनेन्स मे, खासतौर से ग्रामीण लोगों के लिये जो बैंक खोलने की बात या फाइनेन्स करने की बात है, उसके सिलसिले में इतनी सरल प्रणाली होनी चाहिये कि दो, तीन दस्तखत के बाद ही जो व्यक्ति रुपया मांगे, उसको सरलता से वह मिल सके ।

बीमा के सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि आजकल सरकार की तरफ से सभी तरह की बीमाओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो चुका है । बहुत दफे यह चर्चा सुनने को मिलती है कि फसल की बीमा की व्यवस्था भी लागू हो । वित्त मंत्री जी से मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह बहस का उत्तर देते हुए बतायेंगे कि फसल की बीमा लागू करने का सरकार का इरादा है या नही, या अगर है तो किस फसल की बीमा करने का है और कब तक इसको लागू करेंगे ?

कितनी ही जगहों पर फसल की बीमा के न होने के कारण किसानों को कितनी तकलीफ होती है, यह मैं नही कहना चाहता, इसे सभी जानते हैं । अगर सिद्धान्ततः फसल की बीमा लागू करनी है तो, तत्काल लागू करनी चाहिये । इसके सम्बन्ध मे सरकार की नीति क्या है, यह मालूम होना चाहिये ।

कारखानों के बनी हुई वस्तुओं के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिये जैसे टैरिफ कमीशन करता है कि कारखाने का उत्पादन व्यय इतना है और आय इतनी है, तो उसे देखकर कीमत निर्धारित करता है, चाहे कपड़ा हो या और कुछ हो । लेकिन बहुत अर्से से इस बात की मांग की जा रही है कि कृषि की उपज की जितनी चीजें होती हैं उनके सम्बन्ध मे भी इसी तरह से क्यों न किया जाये ? कहा जा सकता है कि किसी राज्य में उत्पादन व्यय कम होता है, किसी मे उत्पादन व्यय अधिक होता है । उसी तरह से कारखानों मे भी होता है किसी जगह उत्पादन व्यय कम होता है क्योंकि मजदूर सस्ते मिलते हैं और किसी जगह मजदूरी ज्यादा होती है । इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि कृषि की जितनी उपज की चीजें है, चाहे गेहूं हो, गन्ना हो, कपास हो,

[श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर]

तम्बाकू हो या पहाड़ के सेब हों, जब तक उसके उत्पादन व्यय का हिसाब लगाकर मूल्य निर्धारित नही करेंगे तब तक उपज करने वालों को, खेती करने वालों की निराशा होती रहेगी क्योकि जिस साल ज्यादा उपज वह कर देते हैं तो उनको उसका मूल्य नही मिलता; और जिस साल अकाल होता है, तो उनकी उपज का मूल्य तो मिल जाता है लेकिन फसल नही रहती है। इसलिये कुछ मिलता नही है।

इसी सिलसिले मे लगभग 7, 8 बरस पहले एक दफे यह निर्णय ले लिया गया था कि कृषि की जितनी भी चीजे उत्पादित होती है, उन सब की कीमते निर्धारित होगी, पर पता नही वह क्यो टाल दिया गया। यदि वित्त मत्री अपने उत्तर मे इस नीति के सम्बन्ध मे प्रकाश डालेंगे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

एक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर मैं वित्त मत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हू और वह है बेरोजगारी, चाहे वह शिक्षितो मे हो या अशिक्षितो मे हो। मैं अपने क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध मे जानता हू, सरकार का नियम भले ही साढे तीन रुपये न्यूनतम मजदूरी के रेट का हो, लेकिन वहा पर मजदूरो को एक रुपये पर भी रोजी नही मिल रही है। इसके क्या कारण हैं, मैं विस्तार मे नही जाना चाहता हूं, क्योकि समय ज्यादा नही है। लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हू कि बेरोजगारी बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ती जा रही है। इसके लिये सरकार ने कई कारखाने खोले हैं और कदम उठाये हैं, लेकिन चाहे कितने भी कारखाने खोल जायें, सरकार नौकरियो मे जगह देने की कोशिश करे लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि पढ़े-लिखे युवको को नौकरी देने मे बड़ी कठिनाई है, क्योंकि यह हो नही सकता है। तो फिर तरीका क्या है? मेरा सुझाव है कि एक ऐसा इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाया जाये, जिस में लोग खुद भी काम ढूंढ़ सके। इस लिए हर दस लाख की आबादी के लिए दो किस्म की व्यवस्था की जाये। एक तो वहां सब्जी-परपज एग्रीकल्चरल फार्म, बहूद्देश्यीय कृषि फार्म खोला जाये। उस फार्म मे न केवल कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी हों, बल्कि गांवो के लोगो को भी वहा काम करने का अवसर दिया जाये। उन के लिए बोर्डिन्ग हाउस की सी व्यवस्था हो—उन के लिए सीमेंट के न सही, मिट्टी के ही मकान बनाये जायें। एक, डेढ़ हजार आदमी वहा दो चार महीने के लिए रहे। वे अपने घर से अनाज लाये और उस को पका कर खाये। वहा विभिन्न फ़सलो और उस के साथ साथ फलो और सब्जियो को पैदा करने के बारे मे ट्रेनिंग दी जाये। इस तरह हर जिले के किसानो को यह मालूम होगा कि उन के क्षेत्र मे किस किस्म की फसल, फल और सब्जिया उगाई जा सकती है, उन के लिए कौन सी खाद का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए, उन मे कौन कौन से कीडे पैदा होते है और उन को मारने के लिए क्या क्या दवायें चाहिए।

ट्रेनिंग के अतिरिक्त उन लोगो को वही पर कर्ज, औजार बीज और खाद देने की व्यवस्था भी की जाये, जिस से एक ही स्थान पर जाने से किसानो को अपने काम की सब चीजे मिल सके।

हमारे देश मे स्थिति यह है कि हर एक किसान अपने खेत मे पचास, सौ और दो सौ साल से धान, गेहू या चना आदि एक ही फसल बो रहा है। इसी कारण उत्पादन दिन-प्रति-दिन कम हो रहा है और फर्टीलाइजर डालने पर भी उस मे ज्यादा वृद्धि नही हो पा रही है। जमीन के लिए रोटेशन आफ क्राप्स जरूरी है, लेकिन उस के बारे मे ट्रेनिंग देने की हमारे यहां कोई व्यवस्था नही है। इस फार्म मे किसानों को रोटेशन आफ क्राप्स के बारे मे प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए।

इस फार्म से यह लाभ होगा कि किसान वहां से ट्रेनिंग ले कर अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में जा कर वहां सीखी हुई बातों को अपने काम में इस्तेमाल कर सकेंगे।

दूसरे, हर दस लाख की आबादी में एक मल्टी-परपज इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, बहूद्देशीय औद्योगिक ट्रेनिंग सैंटर, की स्थापना की जाये। आज स्थिति यह है कि अगर किसी क्षेत्र में बड़े से बडा लोहे का कारख़ाना भी खोल दिया जाता है, तो उस में बीस, तीस हजार लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा। इससे ज्यादा को नहीं। हमारे किसान साल में चार, छः महीने खेती का काम करते हैं और फिर छः, आठ महीने वे बिल्कुल बेकार रहते हैं। इस लिए यह ज़रूरी है कि देश में छोटे छोटे उद्योग खोले जाय और उस के लिए किसानों, और पढ़े-लिखे युवकों, को कोई न कोई उद्योग सीखने का मौका मिले।

इस औद्योगिक ट्रेनिंग सैंटर में न केवल ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, बल्कि कर्ज़, मशीनें और रा मैटीरियल देने की व्यवस्था भी की जाये।

इस योजना का लाभ यह होगा कि आज जो लोग काम की तलाश में शहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं, वे ट्रेनिंग ले कर अपने अपने स्थानों में कोई न कोई काम करने की स्थिति में हो जायेंगे और इस तरह बड़े बड़े शहरों की आबादी पर दबाव नहीं पड़ेगा और इस के साथ पालूशन भी नहीं बढ़ेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को इस बारे में विचार-विनिमय करना चाहिए और कोई योजना बना कर इस के लिए प्रदेशों को ऋण देना चाहिए।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली (टिहरी गढ़वाल): सभापति महोदय, पिछले वर्ष जब वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया था, तब से देश में चारों तरफ़ इतना बड़ा परिवर्तन हो गया है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री को भी उस पर आश्चर्य होना होगा। पिछले वर्ष उन्होंने कल्पना भी नहीं की होगी कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में इतना सुधार हो जायेगा। देश की ग्रोथ रेट में इतनी वृद्धि हुई है। प्रति व्यक्ति आय में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि हुई है और मुद्रास्फीति में गिरावट होने के साथ साथ काले धन के विरुद्ध जो सरकार ने कदम उठाया है उस से देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन हुआ है और इस में संदेह नहीं कि आपात-कालीन स्थिति में ही यह सब संभव हो पाया है। इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्रालय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम देश के सामने पिछले वर्ष प्रस्तुत किया था उस से खास तौर से गरीब तबके के लोगों को बहुत राहत पहुंची है और यह आशा बंधी है कि देश का गरीब तबका, खास तौर से वह तबका जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे है उस की स्थिति में आमूल चूल परि-वर्तन होगा।

किसी भी वर्ष का बजट देश की पांच वर्ष में आने वाली स्थिति क्या है उस का एक अंग होता है। होना यह चाहिए कि सन् 2000 में हमारे देश की क्या आबादी होगी, क्या हमारी परिस्थितियां होंगी, क्या हमारी आवश्यकतांएं होंगी उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करनी चाहिए और उसी हिसाब से हमें वार्षिक बजट भी अपना तैयार करना चाहिये। किन्तु लगता ऐसा है कि हम अभी तक ऐडहाक ज़िम के चंगुल से मुक्त नहीं हो पाए हैं और उसका परिणाम यह है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष जिस प्रकार हमारी आमदनी और खर्चे में वृद्धि होती चली जाती है उसी अनुपात में बेरोज़गारों की संख्या में भी

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्युली]

वृद्धि होती चली जाती है । हम ने इस बात को ध्यान में नहीं रखा है कि जो जन-शक्ति का हमारे यहां साधन है उस को किस प्रकार हम उपयोग में लाकर उस से बेरोजगारी को खत्म करें । अभी तक इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है ।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस क्षेत्र की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जो कि डेफिसिट एरिया समझा जाता है , जहां कि अनाज पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं पैदा होता है या नहीं के बराबर होता है । उन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए कौन सी योजना आप ने अब तक तैयार की है जो क्षेत्र प्राकृतिक साधनों से सम्पन्न और भरपूर होते हुए भी अभी तक गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं ? मेरा अभिप्राय विशेषकर काश्मीर से लेकर मेघालय तक के समस्त इलाकों से है जहां प्राकृतिक साधन बहुत अधिक हैं, वन सम्पदा है और खनिज सम्पदा है, वहां कैश क्राप्स होती हैं , फल इत्यादि पैदा होते हैं । इस के बावजूद भी उन इलाकों में गरीबी है और उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि आप ने जो पैटर्न मैदानी इलाकों के विकास के लिए बनाया है गेहूं, चावल, कपास इत्यादि के विकास के लिए वही पैटर्न आप ने हिमालय के क्षेत्रों के लिए भी रखा है और चूंकि वे उन चीजों को पैदा नहीं कर पाते हैं, इसलिए वे पिछड़े हुए हैं । आप ने वहां की परिस्थितियों को और वहां के जो प्राकृतिक साधन हैं, सम्पदा हैं, उस को ध्यान में नहीं रखा है और इसलिए वहां की अर्थ व्यवस्था अब भी ठीक नहीं हो पाई है । प्रत्येक वर्ष हजारों लाखों की संख्या में पहाड़ों से मैदानों की तरफ निष्क्रमण हो रहा है खास तौर से पढ़े लिखे लोगों का । पढ़े लिख लोगों को एजूकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड कहते हैं, मैं तो कहूंगा कि मिस एजूकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड हैं । इसलिए की हमारी परिस्थितियां क्या हैं, किस प्रकार की शिक्षा वहां होनी चाहिए थी ताकि वहां का युवक वहीं ठहर सके और वहां के प्राकृतिक साधनों का उपयोग कर के उस के लिए रोजगार का साधन मिल सके, इस के लिए आपने योजना नहीं बनाई । समस्त हिमालय क्षेत्र के लिए आप बजट में विशेष रूप से इस बात का उल्लेख करें कि किस प्रकार उस की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारना है । जिस प्रकार आप गन्ना, गेहूं चावल कपास और मूंगफली इत्यादि के लिए व्यवस्था करते हैं उसी प्रकार समस्त पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में हार्टीकल्चर के विकास के लिए क्या करना है, फारेस्ट डेवलपमेंट के लिए क्या करना है और दूसरे जो मिनरल्स वहां हैं उन के डेवलपमेंट के लिए क्या करना है,इन के ऊपर आधारित उद्योग धन्धे वहां किस प्रकार खोले जांय , इस के लिए आप की योजना होनी चाहिए थी । जब तक आप वहां के लोगों की आमदनी के जरिए नहीं बढ़ाएंगे तब तक आप क्या उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि जो महंगाई देश में होती है या जो कर आप लगाते हैं उस कर और महंगाई के भार को उठाने के लिए पहाड़ के गरीब इलाके के आदमी सक्षम हो सकेंगे ? इसलिए मास कंजम्पशन की चीजों की कितनी ही वृद्धि करें जब तक लोगों की आमदनी के जरिए नहीं बढ़ाएंगे तब तक वे इस स्थिति में नहीं हो सकेंगे कि सस्ती से सस्ती चीज भी वे खरीद सकें ।

मैं समझता हूं जो टूरिज्म का काम है, पर्यटन का उसको कोर सेक्टर में रखना चाहिए । जहां तक पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का प्रश्न है, पर्यटन एक उद्योग है । इसमें प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सबसे अधिक रोजगार मिलता है । दूसरा कोई उद्योग जो मैदानी इलाके में स्थापित होता है उसमें जितना आप इन्वेस्टमेंट करते हैं उस इन्वेस्टमेंट से वहां पर उतने लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है जितना कि पर्यटन उद्योग में मिल सकता है । पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन

एक मुख्य उद्योग बन सकता है लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। फुटकर रूप से कहीं कोई होटल खोल दिया या कुछ और कर दिया। इसी के कारण रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इसी से क्षेत्रीय विषमता को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। मैं उम्मीद करूंगा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर अवश्य जायेगा। पहाड़ों में बिजली काफी होती है। वहां पर हाइडल पावर जेनरेट होती है लेकिन वह सब प्लेन्स में आ जाती है। ट्रांसमिशन लाइन में जो खर्चा होता है, बिजली को एक गांव से दूसरे, गांव तक पहुंचाने में वह खर्चा बेकार जाता है। इसके अलावा वहां पर कोई उद्योग-धंधे स्थापित नहीं किए गए हैं इसलिए भी बिजली का उपयोग पहाड़ों में हो नहीं पाता है। पहाड़ों की जो वन संपदा है उसका भी मैदानी इलाकों में इस्तेमाल होता है। पहाड़ों में उसका उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। इस तरह से पहाड़ों की सारी संपदा मैदानों में आ जाती है। लेकिन अब पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जागृति आई है और वहां के लोग महसूस करते हैं, चाहे वे नागालैण्ड के हों, कश्मीर के हों, या उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लोग हों, कि हजारों वर्षों से पहाड़ों की सम्पदा मैदानी इलाकों में ले जाई जाती रही है, हमारी हमेशा उपेक्षा की जाती रही हैं इसलिए अब पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

पिछले दो तीन सालों से जो उद्यानपति हैं जो कि सेब का उत्पादन करते हैं वे चाहे कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश या उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के हों उनकी बड़ी दयनीय दशा हो गई है। जिस तरह से सरकार ने दूसरी चीजों के लिए प्राइस सपोर्ट और प्राइस गारन्टी की है वैसे ही पहाड़ की कैश क्राप के लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। गेहूं को तो आप साल दो साल तक रख सकते हैं लेकिन सेब को 4-6 महीने से ज्यादा नहीं रख सकते हैं और उसके लिए भी कोल्ड स्टोरेज तक ले जाना पड़ेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में जो स्लैट आ गया है उससे कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की स्थिति खराब हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की में ओलों से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है, पहाड़ के किसान तबाह हो चुके हैं। उनको बचाने के लिए सरकार की ओर से विशेष कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। सरकार को प्राइस सपोर्ट की गारन्टी देनी चाहिए। जिस प्रकार से सरकार ने काटन कार्पोरेशन और दूसरे कार्पोरेशन बना रखे हैं उसी प्रकार से सेब उत्पादन के उद्योग को भी बचाने के लिए कोई निगम की स्थापना करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

इसी के साथ ही मेरा निवेदन है कि वृक्षारोपण के बिना इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं हो सकती है। यह आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि वृक्षारोपण की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान बाकायदा नहीं गया है। आने वाले समय में आप देखेंगे कि बाढ़ से देश को कितनी तबाही का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रोंमें, नदियों के उद्गम स्थानों पर यदि माम स्केल पर वृक्षारोपण किया जाये तो उससे पहाड के लोगों को तत्काल कुछ रोजगार मिल जायेगा और दूसरी तरफ आप इस देश को तबाही से भी बचा सकेंगे। इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि एक वृक्ष "कल्पवृक्ष" होता है जोकि हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ इलाकों अजमेर और दूसरे स्थानों पर होता है। जो डेजर्ट के इलाके हैं, हमारे राजस्थान के भाई चले गए, शायद अफ्रीका से हजारों साल पहले यह वृक्ष आया होगा। इस वृक्ष की लकड़ी, पत्ते और फल---हर चीज का उपयोग हो जाता है। यह वृक्ष हमारे लिए वरदान सिद्ध हो सकता है। अफ्रीकी देशों ने इससे मकान तक बनाए हैं। कागज के कारखाने भी स्थापित किए

[श्री परिपूर्णानंद पैन्यूली]

जा सकते हैं। मेरे एक मित्र श्री के० एम० वैद्य ने फारेस्ट रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट देहरादून में इस पर काफी अनुसंधान कार्य किया है। लेकिन सरकार ने इस वृक्ष के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। बाढ़ की रोक थाम के लिए हम एफारेस्टेशन की बात करते हैं, वृक्षारोपण की बात करते हैं, इसमें कल्पवृक्ष का विशेष स्थान होना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं अपने क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में एक-दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं—मेरा अपना क्षेत्र ही नहीं बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। बुन्देलखण्ड को जो पर-कैपिटा एसिस्टेंस मिल रही है, वह मध्य प्रदेश के इलाके से आधी है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हमेशा से उपेक्षित रहे हैं। उस क्षेत्र के लिये आप जो धन का आबंटन करते हैं, उस का धन के उपयोग की दृष्टि से कोई तालमेल नहीं हो पाता है। मेरे पास इस बात के आंकड़े मौजूद हैं—आप का 53-54 प्रतिशत खर्चा तो इस्टैब्लिशमैंट पर ही हो जाता है। अगर ब्यूरोक्रेसी को पालने के लिये आप वहां धन का आबंटन करते हैं, तो फिर यह मत कहिये कि पिछड़े इलाके के डवेलपमेंट के लिये इतना रुपया खर्च किया है, फिर तो आप यह कहिये कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी को पालने के लिये खर्च किया है। ब्यूरोक्रेसी में भी जिस प्रकार के आफिसर्ज वहां भेजे जाते हैं उनके द्वारा उन इलाकों का विकास नहीं हो सकता। उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में तो सजा-याफता लोगों को अधिकारी बना कर भेज दिया जाता है। परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि आप के द्वारा जो धन का आबंटन हो रहा है, उस का सदुपयोग ही नहीं हो पाया, बल्कि उन्होंने ऐसी नीति अख्तियार की है, ऐसे मुट्ठी-भर लोगों को जन्म दिया है, जिन से वहां की आम जनता बहुत परेशान है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि केवल धन का आबंटन ही उन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है, बल्कि वहां पर ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त करना चाहिये—चाहे जंगलों के ठेकेदार हों या पी० डब्लू० डी० के ठेकेदार हों, वहां जनता को सीधा काम मिलना चाहिये, जनता को उस का लाभ पहुंचना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात—पहाड़ों में, इनएक्ससिबिल एरियाज में, जहां आवागमन के साधन नहीं है, जब तक वहां पर कम्यूनिकेशन-लाइन नहीं होगी, तब तक उनका विकास नहीं हो सकता। हमारे रेल मंत्री—पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी कहते हैं कि हम पहाड़ों में इस लिये रेल नहीं ले जा सकते, क्योंकि वहां लाभ नहीं होता है। अंग्रेजों ने जब पहाड़ों में लाइन बनाई थी, तब शायद लाभ होने लगा होगा। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी और पब्लिक एकाउन्टस कमेटी ने बार-बार कहा है कि इन-एक्सिबिल एरियाज में आवागमन के साधन दिये जायें, तभी उन का विकास हो सकता है, जहां तक सड़कों का सम्बन्ध है—आप कहते हैं कि पहाड़ों में सड़क बनाने पर इतना खर्च हो जाता है कि जितने खर्च में प्लेन में 4 किलोमीटर सड़क बनती है, पहाड़ों में उतने पैसे में आधा किलोमीटर सड़क बनती है। हमारे भाई दरबारी सिंह जी ने भी आप को लिखा था और मैंने भी लिखा था—हेमकुण्ड-लोकपाल तक सड़क ले जायें वह बहुत पिछड़ा इलाका है तथा बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण इलाका है। हेमकुण्ड लोकपाल के पास ही रूप कुण्ड है—जहां पांचवीं-छठी शताब्दी के बहुत से लोगों के शव दबे पड़े हैं जो शायद कन्नौज से वहां गये थे। उन के नरकंकाल आज भी बरफ में दबे पड़े हैं। अगर आप वहां तक सड़क ले जायें और विदेशी पर्यटकों और पत्रकारों को ले जा कर दिखायें तो यह क्षेत्र बहुत विख्यात हो सकता है।

आप जानते हैं—आदिशंकराचार्य ने देश में चारधामों की स्थापना की थी, जिस

से देश का इमोशनल इन्टीग्रेशन हुआ । उस को आप के प्लानिंग कमीशन की योजना का तो ज्ञान नहीं था कि वहां पर टूरिस्ट हट्स बनाई जायं, लेकिन जिस तरह की व्यवस्था उन्होंने की, उस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि देश के दूर-दूर के भागों से लोग वहां जाते हैं तथा इस से वहां की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में भी आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन हुआ है । लेकिन आज आप उन को भी ठीक नहीं रख पा रहे है । मैं मुखर्जी साहब से आप के माध्यम से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं— आप अपने भाषण में इस बात का आश्वासन दें कि आप पहाड़ी पिछड़े इलाकों के लिये, आदिवासी इलाकों के लिये मंत्रालय की तरफ से ऐसी योजनायें बनायेंगे जिस से उन का शीघ्र विकास हो सकेगा । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को साधुवाद देता हूं और आप के मंत्रालय के कामों के लिये बधाई देता हूं ।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Finance in his strategy for integrated rural development asked for systematic utilisation of the water resources for the growth of agriculture as well as for the development of the rural areas. Our Prime Minister's twenty-pomt economic programme also envisages five million hectares of land to be brought under irrigation in the rest of the years of the Fifth Plan. But what is the actual position? The Estimates committee in their 76th reports said:

> "The committee are extremely disappointed at the slow pace of implementation of major and medium irrigation projects. Out of 81 major schemes and 213 medium schemes under construction, only 6 major and 58 medium schemes were completed in the fourth five year plan and the rest spilled over to the fifth plan period."

The reasons are, of course, financial constraints, absence of a close watch on the implementation of the projects and slow implementation of the irrigation schemes. Therefore, it was proposed to set up monitoring organisations for the major as well as medium projects with a view to keep a watch, ascertain the bottlenecks and take expeditious measures for their removal to achieve speedy completion of such projects. But only in six States the monitoring organisations have been set up. At a cost of Rs. 3,000 crores, an irrigation potential of 21 million hectares had been created by the end of the fourth plan. But you will be surprised to know that only in respect of 19 million hectares the irrigation potential has been actually utilised The *Economic Survey* for 1975-76 at page 7, para 3, states:

> "There is considerable evidence that full use is not being made of the irrigation potential that has already been created through past investment."

> "There is considerable evidence it is due mainly to the increase in the food production, as a result of which the prices of essential commodities have come down. But if we neglect the irrigation aspect of agriculture, we will never be able to feed our population which is increasing at an alarming rate. Similarly, the Finance Minister in his paper *Strategy for Rural Development* has said:

> "The idea of reshaping land and water resources in a whole watershed has been tried in isolated projects."

But if I may site an instance in Orissa, there is a command area known as Salandi ayacut command area, which is in fact a medium project started during the second plan and still is lingering on. I request the Minister that the farmers in the command area should be properly educated in time, so that the amount spent on these projects does not go waste due to their inability to utilise the water for the production of foodgrains. In addition, measures for speedy construction of field channels, levelling of land, providing adequate drainage facilities etc. should be done for economic use of water. It is a

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

matter of great satisfaction that because of timely action of the Government, inter-State water disputes are being settled mutually. But I must say that there are still financially feasible projects in the country which need execution to save the people against flood devastation. The hon. Minister of State for Finance comes from my neighbouring State, i.e. West Bengal and he knows the plight of Orissa, especially the district of Balasore which has been the victim of floods, cyclone and sometimes drought also. The State Government has requested the Central Government to take up the Bhimkund Project in the Central sector so that it is executed during the Fifth Plan period. But I am told during the Question Hour that Government has not taken any decision in this ragard and it appears that the project will not be executed during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The State Government is willing to forgo 50 per cent. of its share of the power to be generated at Bhimkund to the Central Government for a period mutually agreed upon. It was also suggested that if the Central Government would have any other conditions for executing the project under the Central sector, this should also be mutually discussed and settled. Therefore, I would request the Minister to inform the State Givernment about this and finalise the scheme for execution.

In the end, I would like to point out one thing which has been revealed in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General for the year 1974-75 regarding export of sugar. Since there is not much time at my disposal, I would like to quote one sentence which reads:

> "For the procurement of 1.07 lakh tonne from the market for exports, Government, in the above milieu, had to pay to the industry Rs. 5.68 crores more than what it would have paid at the price of Rs. 290 per quintal which, having regard to the cost structure, was certified by Government's Chief Economic Adviser as reasonable."

I would like the Minister to see how this amount was paid in excess and let us know the position in this regard.

With these words, I support the Budget proposals.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपूर): चैयरमेन साहब, बजट के बारे में, बाहर भी और इस हाऊस के अन्दर भी सब लोगों ने उसकी बड़ी तारीफ की । उसकी बड़ी वजह यह है कि कोई टैक्स इंक्रीज नहीं हुआ और डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज में रिलीफ दी गयी है । यह पहली दफा हुआ है, इसलिए सब लोगों के साथ, इस तारीफ में, मैं अपने को भी शामिल करता हूं । लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इंडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज को भी आपको रेशनेलाइज करना होगा । अगर आप इन को रेशनेलाइज कर दें तब भी आपका प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा ।

16.34 hrs.

[SHRI P. PARTHASARATHY *in the Chair*]

बहुत से लोग यहां बोले और जो वे बोले, उनको मैं दोहराऊंगा नहीं । टवन्टी प्वाइन्टस प्रोग्राम के नीचे आपने एक लेजिस्लेशन किया कि लेण्ड्स की सीलिंग के बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो । आपने सीलिंग भी मुकर्रर कर दी लेकिन फालतू जमीन का जो रकबा है उसके बारे में सही इंफार्मेशन नहीं है । लैंड सीलिंग हमने इसलिए की कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और उन लोगों के पास जमीन जाय जो कि उस पर काश्त कर सकते हैं, पैदा कर सकते हैं और देश के लिए कुछ मुहैया कर सकते हैं । हमने यह सब कुछ किया । हम छोटे टुकड़े में, दो-तीन एकड़ के टुकड़ों में हरिजनों और दूसरे लोगों को जमीन देते हैं । जो सरप्लस एरिया आयेगा, उसमें कितनी प्रोडक्शन हो पायेगी,

यह बाद में पता लगेगा । छोटे टुकड़ों में भी हम इंटेंसिव कल्टीवेशन करके ज्यादा पैदा कर सकते हैं, अगर यह है तो उन लोगों को सारी सहूलियतें मिलें, इसके बारे में भी हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा ।

मैं मुख्तसर में इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में कहूंगा । जितनी ये बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, बड़े बड़े जो ये इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं इन्होंने सरकार को होस्टिल समझ रखा है । जो इंडस्ट्री खराब हो जाय, उसे सरकार ले ले, वे सरकार के गले डालते जायें । एक हमारे दोस्त ने कहा कि यह इसलिए होता है कि हम इंडस्ट्री वालों को उनकी रिपेअर करने की, बदली करने की इजाजत नहीं देते इसलिए वे सिक हिल हो जाती हैं । अगर ऐसा मामला है तो सरकार जो तजुर्बा कर रही है, उससे उसे नुकसान होने वाला है । आप ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज को खुद कहें कि वे अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को सही रखें । आप उनके टारगेट्स फिक्स करें । जो टारगेट्स को पूरा न करें उनको पेनेलाइज कीजिए । यह न हो कि जो बीमार हो जाय वह हमारे होस्पिटल में आ जाय । इससे तो आपका होस्पिटल बढ़ता जायगा ।

आपने जब छोटे टुकड़ों में जमीन बांटी है तो मार्जिनल फार्मर्स के लिए यह इंतजाम नहीं किया कि उनको वक्त पर लोन मिल सके । आपने इंडेटेडनेस खत्म कर दी लेकिन कोई दूसरा इंतजाम नहीं किया । आज साहूकार से भी लोगों को कर्ज नहीं मिलता । आपको कोआपरेटिव्ज बनानी चाहिएं जो 14–15 परसेंट पर कर्जा दे सकें । हमें बड़ी खुशी हुई थी जब आपने बैंकों को नेशनेलाइज किया था लेकिन उस खुशी के साथ अब हमें मायूसी होती है कि बैंक्स ने कर्ज देने को इतना कंवरटम बना दिया है कि सौ रुपया खर्च करके भी सौ रुपया हासिल नहीं कर सकते । आपने इंडेटेडनेस खत्म की तो आपको कोई आल्टरनेटिव इंतजाम करना चाहिए था । आल्टरनेटिव आपने कुछ किया नहीं । अगर आप सारी सरकारों को हिदायत कर दें कि रूरल बैंक्स जो हैं वे जमीन पर लोगों को पैसा दें । इससे आपका काम बहुत आसान हो सकता है । सारी सरकारें ऐसी कापियां बनायें जिसमें यह दर्ज हो कि फार्मर की जमीन कितनी है, किसी को अगर उसने जमीन बेचनी है तो वह भी उसमें दर्ज हो । कितना इंपुट वह लेता है, किस बैंक से लेता है, सब उसमें चढ़ा दिया जाय । इससे आपको फौरी तौर पर मालूम हो जायेगा और आप उसके हिसाब से उसको लोन दे सकेंगे । आज क्या होता है कि दस-दस फार्म बने हुए हैं जो उसे भरने होते हैं और पंखे के नीचे बैठे हुए बाबू उसको कह देते हैं कि यह ठीक नहीं है, इसे ठीक करके लाओ और इसी तरह से उसका सारा वक्त गुजर जाता है और इंपुट लेने का सारा समय चला जाता है । इस किस्म के बेदर्द लोग वहां बैठे होते हैं कि कर्जा देने के बजाय वे उन्हें खराब करने की कोशिश करते हैं । इससे क्या होता है कि वह पैदावार नहीं कर पाता और वह घाटे में हो जाता है । आप शहरों से पकड़े हुए आदमियों को रख लेते हैं जो देहात की हालत को नहीं जानते हैं । उनको किसान की हालत का पता नहीं होता है । देहात का प्रोडक्शन पहले कौन भेजने वाला होता है ? सब से पहला मार्जिनल और स्माल फार्मर होता है । वही मंडियों में सब से पहले लाता है । उसको एनकरेज करने के लिए आपके पास कोई मैजर्ज हैं ? कोई नहीं है । अगर उसको आप एनकरेज नहीं करेंगे तो आपका प्रोडक्शन धीरे धीरे कम होगा । मुझे खुशी है कि इस साल 11.4 करोड़ टन पैदावार होगी । लेकिन आपके हैंडलिंग चार्जिज बहुत अधिक हैं । इनको आप को कम करना चाहिये । व्यापारों पर आप छोड़ते हैं तो उसका खर्च 15–16 रुपया पड़ता है एक क्विंटल पर । आटा 28–29 रुपयों क्यों आता है ? इस वास्ते आता है कि आप पालिसी बनाने में देरी करते हैं । गेहूं या चावल या धान

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

आने के एक महीना पहले आपको तय कर लेना चाहिए कि हमारे ये ये एरियाज डेफिसिट एरियाज हैं और ये आप के जहन में होने चाहिये, यह आपको पता होना चाहिये कि यहां यहां कमी है और जब आपको पता होगा तो आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं कि मार्किट से नकिड ग्रेन खरीद करके फोरी तौर पर उसे वहां पहुंचा दें जहां उसकी एक दो महीने के बाद जरूरत पड़ेगी। जब आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो आपका हजारों नहीं लाखों रूपया फिजूल खर्च हो जाता है। तभी नैकिड गेहूं भेजा जा सकता है। बोरों का जो पैसा है लाखों नहीं करोड़ों बचाया जा सकता है।

मुझे खुशी है कि प्राइसिज एक दम क्रैश डाउन हुई हैं। लेकिन किस चीज की हुई हैं। खेत में निकलने वाली सब चीजों की हुई हैं। मुझे इसका दुख भी नहीं है। लेकिन जो मैनुफैक्चर्ड गुड्स हैं उनकी कीमतें वहीं खड़ी हैं। उनमें कमी क्यों नहीं हुई है? जो इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन है, जरूरियाने जिन्दगी के साथ जो वावस्ता दूसरी चीजें है वे वहीं की वहीं खड़ी है। उनकी भी आप कम करें। ट्रैक्टरों की कीमत साढ़े हजार आपने कर दी है। बहुत ज्यादा इस पर टैक्स लगा दिया है। कौन किसान खरीद सकेगा इनको? कौन ले जा कर इसका इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। कल पुर्जों की कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा हैं। अगर मैं चार क्विंटल पैदा करूं और उनको बेच करके कपड़ा लेने के लिये जाऊं, अच्छा कपड़ा जो पहनने लायक हो, मेरे लिए भी वह नहीं आएगा, घर वालों के लिए क्या करूंगा। हमारी प्रोड्यूस की कीमतें आप न बढ़ाएं। लेकिन साथ साथ जो दूसरी लिसेसेटीज आफ लाइफ हैं, जो दूसरी मुताल्लिका चीजें हैं उनके दाम भी तो आप घटाएं।

फर्टिलाइजर की कीमतें आपने अब कम की हैं। पहले लोगों ने इसको जब इस्तेमाल किया तब कम नहीं हुई थीं। इनको आप और घटाएं। इनपुट्स जितनी हैं उनकी सब की आप जब तक कीमतें नहीं घटाएंगे तब तक आप 105 या 104 रुपये स्पोर्ट प्राइस देते रहेंगे। हम कहते हैं कि ऐसा काम आप करें कि इस सपोर्ट प्राइस की ही जरूरत न रहे। यह जरूरत तब नहीं रहेगी जब आप रुल्ट कर देंगे मार्किट में उन चीजों का जो चीजें जो पैदा करने वाला किसान है उसकी जरूरत की है या जो उसके साथ, उसकी इकोनोमी के साथ बंधे हुए लोग है उनकी जरूरत की हैं। ऐसे बंधे हुए लोग 75 परसेंट है। हम नहीं कहते हैं कि आप प्राइस बढ़ाएं। आप बेशक प्राइस कमिशन में उन लोगों को रखें जिन को यह पता नहीं होता है कि गंदुम का मिट्टा ऊपर लगता है या जमीन के नीचे लगता है। सपोर्ट प्राइस भी आप जो चाहते है तय करें। लेकिन दो तरफा बात नहीं हो सकती है। एक तरफ आप किसान की कीमतों को घटा दें और दूसरी तरफ उसके काम की जो चीजें है वे वहीं खड़ी रहें। यह नहीं होगा। इस साल में इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स की कीमतें भी आपको कम करनी होंगी और यह कोशिश करनी होगी कि हमारी इकोनोमी में बैलेंस स्थापित हो सके।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले तो लैंड-लार्डज हुआ करते थे, लेकिन अब लैंडलार्डज नहीं हैं, अब तो मनी लार्डज हैं। आपने काफी कोशिश की है। लोगों ने जो वालेंटरी डिस्क्लोजर किये हैं, वह बहुत अच्छा है, आपकी स्ट्रैटेजी ने ठीक काम किया है। उसकी वजह से करोड़ों रुपया निकला है और उसका अब सही उपयोग होगा। उसके साथ साथ सरकार ने रेंड्ज भी की है, जिन पर कोई हाथ नहीं डालता था, जो

बड़े-बड़े महलों में रहने वाले थे, उन पर आपने हाथ डाला है। इसकी जितनी तारीफ की जाये, उतना अच्छा है।

इसके साथ-साथ आपने ऐसे एक्शन भी लिये हैं जिनसे इकनामी ठीक हो। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो नान-रैजीडैंट्स हैं, जो यहां पर रुपया जमा कराना चाहते हैं, फारेन-एक्सचेंज भेजना चाहते हैं, उसके बारे में भी कुछ करना चाहिये ताकि वह सुविधा हो सके। आपने और बहुत सहूलियतें दी हैं, इसमें भी कुछ करना चाहिये।

हमारे पाई साहब ने बड़ा अच्छा बयान दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने एक से लेकर 10, 20 चीजों पर छूट दी है इंडस्ट्री में। मैंने एक ही सवाल किया था कि ट्रैक्टर की कीमत क्यों नहीं घटाते हैं। उन्होंने कहा था—

I assure the Member that the price will not be increased next year.

यह जवाब नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि उसकी कीमत आधी करें। क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्या वजह है? कई लोगों के रिश्तेदार और दोस्त बाहर इंग्लैंड वगैरा में रहते हैं वहां से वह इम्पोर्ट करना चाहते हैं। वह आपकी इकनामी को बचाना चाहते हैं। वहां से वह पौंड वगैरा खर्च कर के भेजना चाहते हैं। आप उस पर टैक्स लगा दें, तो वह कैसे मंगा सकते हैं, आपने इसको बंद कर दिया है।

एग्रीकल्चर के इनपुट्स के लिये जो सहूलियतें चाहियें, वह देनी चाहियें। सरकार जब भी वह दे सके वह दे। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अपनी इकनामी को शैटर कर के यह सहूलियतें दीजिये लेकिन इकनामी तो उन लोगों के जरिये शैटर होगी जो बड़े-बड़े कारखानेदार हैं, जो सरमाये को छिपाये बैठे हुए हैं। आप उनकी बैलेन्सशीट्स की देखें कि वह कितना रुपया दबाये बैठे हैं। सरकार ने इन्कम टैक्स पर तो हाथ डाला है, लेकिन उसको उनकी बैलेन्सशीट्स पर भी हाथ डालना चाहिये। जो 100 या 125 घर अभी तक इस काम में लगे हुए हैं, उनकी इस बात पर विश्वास न करें कि इस दफे बजट अच्छा है। उनको यह बजट भाता है, क्यों कि इसमें उन पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया है।

हम चाहते हैं कि मुल्क के किसी हिस्से में कंसन्ट्रेशन आफ इंडस्ट्री न हो। कुछ सूबों में बहुत ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जा रही हैं। इस तरह से हमारी अन-एम्पलायमेंट दूर नहीं होगी।

ट्यूब रेलवे और मिनी बम्बई बनाने पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। क्यों नहीं वह रुपया डाइवर्ट कर के छोटे-छोटे कस्बों के नजदीक एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लैक्स बनाने पर खर्च किया जाये? इस तरह से अन-एम्पलायमेंट को दूर करने की कोशिश की जाये ताकि लोग अपने घर पर रह कर ही अपनी रोटी खा सकें।

जमीन के बारे में कुछ नई प्राबलम्स सामने आ रही हैं। हम हरिजनों को एक-दो एकड़ जमीन दे सकें तो वह ठीक है, लेकिन उससे कोई इकनामी यूनिट नहीं बनता है, उससे परिवार का पेट नहीं पाला जा सकता है। सरकार 3 परसेंट हरिजनों को जमीन दे रही है, लेकिन 97 परसेंट हरिजनों में टेंशन बढ़ रही है कि हमारा गुजारा कैसे होगा।

20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम के लिये सिर्फ यही नहीं है कि वह कागज पर ही रहे और अखबारों में आ जाये, या किसी अखबार के कोने में छपी तस्वीर में आ जाये। सरकार को कोई एक्शन ओरिएन्टेड प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिये और स्टेट्स की एकाउन्टेबिलिटी फिक्स करनी चाहिये।

इसके अलावा एग्रीकल्चर को भी कान्करैंट सबजैक्ट बनाना चाहिए। स्टेट्स को सैंटर की तरफ से रुपया दिया जाता है और उनको सीलिंग के बारे में कुछ जनरल हिदायतें दी

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

गई है। लेकिन उसमें उन्होंने बहुत सी सपहील रखी हुई हैं जो कि अपने लिये, अपने आदमियों के लिये और अपने हेल्थ के लिये रखी हुई हैं। छोटे आदमियों का गला घींट दिया गया है, जिसकी 19 एकड़ जमीन है, उसको काट दिया गया है लेकिन जिसकी 100 एकड़ है, उस पर हाथ नहीं डालते हैं। । दूसरी तरफ एक सूबे में 18 एकड़ की सीलिंग रखी गई है, लेकिन दरिया के दूसरी तरफ, जहां उस से अच्छी जमीन है, 35 एकड़ की सीलिंग रखी गई है। यह बात गलत है और यह डिसक्रिमिनेशन है।

आर्टिसन्ज को छोटी-छोटी काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज खोलने के लिए सहूलियतें देनी चाहिए। सरकार उन को कोई बड़ा धंधा नहीं दे सकती है, और छोटे धंधे के लिए कोई सहूलियत नहीं दी जाती है। गवर्नमेंट को कोई आर्गनाइजेशन बना कर उन लोगों को कर्ज वगैरह की सहूलियतें देनी चाहिए, ताकि वे लोग काटेज इंडस्ट्री या स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री शुरू कर सकें।

फूडग्रेन्ज का 8 परसेंट चूहे खा जाते हैं, इन्सेक्ट खा जाते हैं या चूहे की हिफाजत करने वाले खा जाते हैं। अगर इस 8 परसेंट को कम कर के 2 या 3 परसेंट कर दिया जाये, तो हमें बाहर से अनाज नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा।

हमारे यहां कोयला काफी मिकदार में ऐवेलेबल है। इसलिए थर्मल प्लांट लगा कर बिजली पैदा की जाये, जिससे इरिगेशन करने, कारखाने लगाने और प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी।

इकानोमिक पावर की कानसेन्ट्रेशन नहीं होने देनी चाहिए। कैपिटल को दो चार जगह जमा नहीं होने देना चाहिए, बल्कि उस को तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में स्प्रेड ओवर होना चाहिए। इस से ही हमारा भला हो सकता है।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इन तमाम कमियों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि इस दफा का बजट पिछले बजटों से बेहतर है।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पंजीत) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूं कि बहुत इंतजार के बाद आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

हमारे देश की इकानोमी तभी ठीक हो सकती है, जब कि अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई को पाटा जाये। मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम से बहुत आशा बंधी है। इस के अन्तर्गत लाखों भूमिहीनों को भूमि मिली है, लाखों हरिजनों को, जिन के पास मकान नहीं थे, मकान दिये गये हैं, लोगों को सूदखोरों से निजात मिली है और जो लोग बांडिड लेबर के तौर पर काम कर रहे थे, उन को भी राहत दी गई है। देश में जो एक नया वातावरण पैदा हुआ है, उस को जारी रखना चाहिए और देश के विकास के लिए उस से फायदा उठाना चाहिए। जैसा कि श्री दरबारा सिंह ने कहा है, 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम केवल कागजों पर ही नहीं रहना चाहिए, बल्कि उन को पूरी तरह इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाना चाहिए।

बहुत से ट्रक-ओनर्ज को फिनांशर्ज से कर्ज लेना पड़ता है। फिनांशर्ज उन लोगों से तीन स्टैम्प पेपर्ज पर दस्तखत करवा लेते हैं और उन को रुपया दे कर उस पर 24 परसेंट सूद लगाते हैं। वे उन लोगों को बुरी तरह से लूटते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्रालय इस बारे में कड़ी कार्यवाही करे। वे लोग रिजर्व बैंक से लाइसेंस ले कर यह काम करते हैं। यह जरूरी है कि उन के काम करने की प्रणाली में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करके लोगों को उन की लूट-खसूट से बचाया जाये।

इस सदन में, और बाहर भी, टैक्स इवेजन का बहुत जिक्र होता है। बतलाया जाता है कि

550 करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स बाकी है, जो वसूल नहीं किया गया है। अभी जो सरकार की तरफ से स्टेप उठाए गए वे बड़े सराहनीय हैं। इस से करोड़ों रुपया बाहर आया है। अभी वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जो टैक्स इवेड करते हैं उन के खिलाफ सख्त ऐक्शन लिया जायेगा। मैं भी इस का हामी हूं कि उन के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए लेकिन जो लोग टैक्स वक्त पर दे देते हैं और कुछ छिपाते नहीं हैं उन को कुछ इंसेंटिव, कुछ राहत, कुछ छूट भी मिलनी चाहिए जिस से उन को आगे के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिले।

अब सवाल स्मग्लर्स का आता है। स्मग्लर्स ने देश में एक बहुत बड़ी एम्पायर सी बना रखी है। यह ठीक है कि पिछले दिनों में स्मग्लर्स को पकड़ने के लिए बहुत से स्टेप्स उठाए गए हैं और बहुत से स्मग्लर्स बंद हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन को सरकार करे तो स्मग्लिंग कम हो सकती है। मिसाल के तौर पर दो चीजें हैं—एक तो गोल्ड है और दूसरी अफीम है। ओपियम और गोल्ड की स्मग्लिंग ज्यादातर होती है। हमारे बरेला जिले में ओपियम का बहुत बड़ा सेंटर है। ओपियम जो काश्तकारों से लिया जाता है वह 130 रुपये प्रति किलो लिया जाता है और गाजीपुर के कारखाने में साफ कर के गवर्नमेंट उस को 600 रुपये में बेचती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि 130 के बजाय काश्तकारों को 300 रुपये उस के दाम दिए जायें जो कि स्मग्लर्स 1 हजार और 1200 के भाव में बेचते हैं। इस से काश्तकारों को कुछ फायदा हो जायेगा और जो स्मग्लिंग की प्रवृत्ति है उस में भी कुछ कमी आएगी। इसी तरह गोल्ड हमारे यहां 600 रुपये पर-तोला के हिसाब से मिलता है जब कि यूरोप और नेपाल में ढाई सौ से 300 रुपये प्रति तोला वह मिल रहा है। तो दुनिया भर की चीजों के दाम घट सकते हैं तो गोल्ड के क्यों नहीं घट सकते हैं। गोल्ड में जो बहुत बड़ा लालच है ढाई तीन सौ रुपये प्रति तोले का फायदा है उस से प्रोत्साहन मिलता है स्मग्लरों को बुरे काम करने के लिए। अगर यह घट जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि स्मग्लिंग के धंधे में बहुत रुकावट हो सकती है।

एक चीज और है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी और सेल्स टैक्स का मामला है। इस को वसूल करने के लिए बहुत बड़ा डिपार्टमेंट खुला है जो कि चेकिंग करता है और उस को एसेस करता है, फिर उन से वसूल करता है। मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी और सेल्स टैक्स जो प्रोडक्शन सेंटर है वहां पर लगे। जैसे कपड़ा मिल में कपड़ा होता है तो मिल में ही एक्साइज ड्यूटी और सेल्स टैक्स उस पर ले लिया जाय। ऐसा करने से एक तो सरकार को वसूल करने में दिक्कत नहीं होगी और दूसरी तरफ जो खाते खुलते हैं और सैकड़ों अफसर घूमते हैं एक्साइज ड्यूटी और सेल्स टैक्स वसूल करने के लिए उन में भी कमी हो जायेगी। उस में दूकानदारों को और दूसरे लोगों को भी दिक्कत नहीं होगी हिसाब किताब रखने से। तो वित्त मंत्रालय एक्साइज ड्यूटी और सेल्स टैक्स प्रोडक्शन प्वाइंट पर ले आए और वहीं से उस को वसूल करे यह मेरा सुझाव है।

एक बात जिस के ऊपर में विशेष तौर से ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं वह खेती के मुताल्लिक है। अभी अभी आप ने देखा कि गेहूं के दाम बहुत गिर गए हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के बाजारों में गेहूं 80 रुपये से ले कर 95 रुपये तक बिक रहा है जब कि सपोर्ट प्राइस इस की 105 रुपये रखी गई है। ठीक है गल्ले के दाम गिरें, गल्ला महंगा नहीं होना चाहिए लेकिन उस के साथ साथ और चीजों के दाम भी गिरने चाहिए। किसान के इनपुट्स और कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स के दाम भी गिरने चाहिए। ट्रैक्टर्स के दाम घटाने की बात वित्त मंत्री ने कही है लेकिन और चीजों के दाम भी घटने चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि खेती से उत्पादित चीजों में और कारखाने

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

से उत्पादित चीजों में एक समन्वय होना चाहिए, एक रशियो होना चाहिए हमारी परेशानी यह है कि जो चीज किसान बेचने जाता है उस के दाम कम मिलते हैं और जैसे सरदार सिंह जी ने कहा कि चार किलंटल में भी उस के कपड़े के दाम नहीं निकल सकते हैं, तो यह बात बिलकुल सही है कि जो चीज किसान बेचने जाता है वह तो सस्ती है और जो चीज वह खरीदता है वह उस को महंगी मिलती है। इस से किसान तबाह हो रहा है और उस की जो एकोनामिक कंडीशन है वह बराबर गिरती जा रही है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि किसा के हित मे इस दिशा में कुछ न कुछ किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर किसान बरबाद हो जायगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश बरबाद हो जाएगा। 80 फीसदी लोग गांवों में रहते हैं जो कि सारे के सारे किसान हैं। गन्ने का मामला भी काफी दिक्कत का रहा है। अभी मेरी कांस्टीटूएन्सी मे, बरेली जिले मे ऐसी दो चार मिलें हैं जिन्होंने पिछले साल का किसानों का पैसा नहीं दिया है। ऐसी ही कितनी मिलें हैं जिन पर पिछले साल का करोड़ों रुपए का बकाया है किसान अपना गन्ना उनको दे चुके हैं और अब अपने पैसे के लिए परेशान हैं। आये दिन उनको पैसे की जरूरत पड़ती है लेकिन जब वे जाते हैं तो उनको पैसा नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मेरी डिमांड है कि किसानों का जो करोड़ों रुपया गन्ना मिलों पर बकाया है उसको वापिस दिलाने की शीघ्र व्यवस्था की जाये। मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूं कि अक्सर जो मांग होती रही है कि शुगर इंडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज किया जाये उसके लिए अब समय आ गया है। शुगर इंडस्ट्री का नेशनलाईजेशन होना चाहिए और किसानों की जो खराब हालत है उसको सुधारना चाहिए।

17 hrs.

अभी यहां पर पिछड़े इलाकों की उन्नति के लिए जिक्र किया गया। इलाहाबाद से मेरा पीलीभीत जिला भी पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। इसी प्रकार हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 22 पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं। आजादी प्राप्त किए 25-26 साल हो गए लेकिन अभी तक हमारे जिले में न कोई अच्छे ढंग के कारखाने लगे और न ही कोई रोजगार के साधन मोहैया हुए। अभी भी ज्यों की त्यों हालत चल रही है। हमारे मालवीय जी ने जिक्र किया था कि पीलीभीत में कुछ तेल स्ट्राइक हुआ है और उसकी खोज का काम अगस्त, सितम्बर तक शुरू होगा। मैं चाहता हू पिछड़े इलाकों मे कुछ अधिक काम होना चाहिए और उनको उन्नतशील बनाने की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

यहां पर हमारे मित्रों ने रूरल बैंक्स और क्राप इश्योरेन्स का जिक्र किया है। मैं भी इसका हामी हू। उनकी आवाज के साथ मैं भी अपनी आवाज मिलाना चाहता हूं। अब समय आ गया है जब क्राप इंश्योरेन्स की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ रूरल बैंक्स की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरक्की करने का मौका मिले। हमारे देश की उन्नति दो बातों पर निर्भर करती हैं। एक तो कृषि का उत्पादन बढे और साथ ही दूसरे सेक्टर्स मे भी उत्पादन बढे। जहां तक का खेती सवाल है, खेती के उत्पादन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। खेती का प्रोडक्शन बढाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि जो उसके इनपुट्स हैं वह मोहैया किये जायें। किसान खेती करना जानते हैं, खेती कर सकते हैं और प्रोडक्शन बढा सकते हैं लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि खेती के जो इनपुट्स हैं वह बहुत मंहगे है। अगर इनपुट्स सस्ते हो जायें और ऐसी हालात हो जायें कि खेती करने वाले आगे बढ सकें तो किसान कभी पीछे नही रहेंगे।

इसी प्रकार से दूसरे सेक्टर्स में भी प्रॉडक्शन बढ़नी चाहिए । तभी जाकर हमारी आमदनी ज्यादा होगी, तभी हमारा देश तरक्की करेगा । इसी तरीके से सरकार को एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन की तरफ भी ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए । तभी जाकर हमारा देश उन्नतीशील हो सकता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और फाइनेंस बिल के जो प्राविजन हैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): After the declaration of the 20-point economic programme which was an attack on the feudal relations in this country, we had expected something more from the Finance Ministry and its policy in relation to the industrial sector in this country.

We know that, before the declaration of Emergency, a crisis was brewing, there was price rise, there was the problem of unemployment; all kinds of problems were created by the vested interests in this country. Emergency had to be declared because the anti-national elements were taking advantage of the economic situation in this country.

It was said that this was a Budget which would try to bring about a miracle performance and with the grant of some concessions, the industrial sector in this country would boost up the production. That was what the Finance Minister intended and, with this intention, they had given a lot of concessions to the industrial sector in this country. In fact' it was expected that, with the attack on the feudal relations in this country by the declaration of the 20-point programme, the monopolies in the industrial sector would be attacked and if not attacked, they would at least be curbed. But what we find is that they have been given concessions. Even with these concessions the expectation was that there would be more investment in the industrial sector. But what we find today is that the investment in the industrial sector has not increased to our expections; the prices of the consumer goods have not been brought down. As Mr. Darbara Singh pointed out, the agricultural products have not come down. Take, down; the procurent prices could be fixed. But the prices of industrial products have not coe down. Take, for instance, cloth. The future of the cloth or textile industrial is at stake in the hands of big monopolies. I know Government has taken to the policy of nationalisation. When we started it, we were attacked by the reactionaries in this country that the nationalisation of banks, nationalisation of coalmines and others, every thing was going to fail, but it did not. With whose cooperation? It was with the cooperation of the workers. Now, look at your policy of giving encouragement to the industrial sector. What has happened to the prices of cloth? Have they been brought down? You have given them a lot of cocessions—this rebate that rebate and so on. With all these the prices of cloth have not come down. How are you going to bring down the prices? You hace given them the concession of not producing the standard cloth They will be exporting nylon, trylon, etc. But have the prices of good, durable cloth wchich the common man wants come down? They have not.

[Shrimati Roza Deshpande]

Government has taken over some mills under the National Textile Corporation. It is a good thing. We are adopting the policy of putting up the public sector in every industry to fight the monopoly sector. We are trying, we will be able to succeed to some extent. We have done some work. But we do not want to spend 20 years in trying this experiment. In fact, we have good opportunity now. Why have you not taken over the whole textile industry? You could have. Otherwise, how are you going to prevail on the monopolies? They are not interested in improving the state of the economy in this country. They are interested only in their profits. Their profits have not gone down. You have cut the bonus. You also want to implement the compulsory deposit and all that. You are attacking the working class whose cooperation you want. But at the same time, you are not attacking the monopoly sector in this country. That is where the shoe pinches. You can look at the production and prices of drugs, you can look at the production and prices of cloth, you can look at the production and prices of sugar—all these commodities are very essential to a common man in this country. I would like to know from the Finance Minister, what their policy is and how they are going to bring down the prices of these commodities. Is there any other way except by giving large concessions to the monopoly groups? Do you think that this is the only way by which you will be able to increase the production and at the same time bring down the prices of these commodities? I feel that the only way is to nationalise all these sectors which produce essential commodities like cloth, sugar and drugs.

We know, how the multi-nationals are operating in the drug industry? you cannot catch them. They have various loopholes to avoid you and they know how to deal with your officers and bureaucracy. The only way to bring down the prices of the drugs and to make them available to the vast population of this country was to nationalise the multi-national companies. On the one hand you are saying that the third world must fight out the multi-nationals and must get the knowhow, but there is no knowhow to be taken from these multi-nationals. There are so many other countries which can give you better knowhow than these imperialist multi-national companies can. We can go to the socialist countries and the third world countries. Here in India, why cann't we take over multi-national companies like Pfizer and Glaxo? What is your policy ultimately?

We in this House and outside always say that the agricultural production should go up and it is good that you are distributing land to the landless people, but what about the appliances, what about the fertilizer? Their prices have to be brought down. There again, the monopoly houses come in the picture. So, I plead that the only answer to this would be to attack the monopoly houses and not give them more concessions.

I find that there are certain good things in the budget You have attacked the tax-evaders, you have collected some money and you are continuing with your attack on them I really compliment our Finance Minister for having taken such steps.

Now, the 20-Point Programme on the agriculture side is not moving fast, you have not only to go to the grass-root level, but you have also to act. It is not possible for one party, one individual or one bureaucrat sitting there as a magistrate to implement the provisions regarding land distribution. We have read in

the papers that this programme is not moving fast, because you cannot catch hold of the landlords, they have already distributed their land to avoid ceiling. There appeared a news item in Blitz some time back that the great house of Sarabhais who have their lands and buildings at Shahibag in Ahmedabad and in Gujarat have transferred these to the trusts to escape the provisions of the ceiling law. How are you going to attack them? They know the loopholes. The main thrust in the budget and the policy should have been to attack the monopolists and these industries and to strengthen the public sector.

In order to strengthen the public sector, we should take the cooperation of the workers and not attack them. You have extended the compulsory deposit scheme by one year. How much money you are going to collect by this way? Nothing. But now prices are going up. On the other hand, you have prolonged the Compulsory Deposit Scheme once more. Workers are not getting bonus Again you say, 'We expect the fullest co-operation of the workers in this country. Are you putting behind bars these people who are giving layoffs and still close down the mills and factories? Look at Jalan, the great man. Everybody knows and still one company in Bombay is closed down for the last 5 years. They cannot re-open. There is another unit. It is also closed down. The Apex body gives a unanimous decision and the Labour Department in Maharashtra says, 'We cannot do it.' Can you not put these fellows behind the bars? You cannot, because you are still hoping and you have hopes against hopes that these industrialists are going to put in and they are going to invest more money and increase the production. And I do not know who is going to bring down the prices of sugar, cloth and medicines. I feel that though there are certain good steps taken by the Finance Minister, there is a need to improve the relations between the Government and the workers in this country. You have to co-ordinate. On the one side you try to improve the conditions of agriculture in our country and on the other side you go on and go on helping the industrialists. Go and help the workers. Have more faith in the workers and you see that even if you nationalise all these industries, I am sure the workers in this country are going to help you and they are the only people who will come to your help.

The last point I would like to mention is about the attack on the LIC workers. It is a pity and I do not know what the Government is doing. Are they putting forward an example before the industrialists in this country to flout an agreement entered into between the employers and the employees by bringing forward such a Bill against the LIC workers? I think the Finance Minister once again should think about implementing and honouring the agreement which they have entered into with the LIC workers I think they are the people who are to be honoured—the workers in this country. In the public sector also you need their help and I think that everybody in this House unanimously requested the Finance Minister to think over and to rethink about this Bill about LIC workers.

A word about the Development Officers in LIC. I think their status is being changed and they have made representations to the Finance Minister and I request the Finance Minister to think over it.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): We certainly support the Finance Bill as we supported the Budget because of its particular merits of pragmatism and because we think that this Budget, through the fiscal and monetary measures, is going to propel our economy towards the goal of growth, social justice and self-reliance.

[Shri Chapaleudu Bhattacharyya]

I would not labour on the shattered dreams of so many Plans, the two sector models, the input and output models which always laid a critical path to follow and the road was so complicated with costrnaints that our actual performance was a distant echo of the plan model and of growth itself. Now, the condition has changed. The approach has been pragmatic. We have come down to the ground as it were and there is an optimisation model. If that is taken with the new economic programme of the Prime Minister and the actual performance of the economy, I am quite sure that we are now launched on a sure course when we shall make the grade. What are the perspectives? We know the balance of payment deficit is large but in the components, like fertilizer, we will be self-sufficient by 1978. With the single largest component on oil the deficit would be curtailed by 50 per cent by 1980. If we have foodgrains production as we had in the previous seasons, the food imports would be a thing of the past and the total balance of payments deficit of Rs. 2,000 crores would be taken care of. This is the perspective which is opening up before us.

We have dramatic discoveries of bauxite deposits, of copper, which cost us and on which we have had to pay for imports through our nose and we have launched on the course of exporting them. The Kudramukh plant, the aluminium plant—half a million tonnes—all these are the base for future advancement. But still we have to keep our fingers crossed. I may read out what Mr. Subramaniam himself said last year on this Finance Bill speech—"Whatever action we may take with out monetary policies and fiscal measures, this would completely be undone by tax evasion, blackmarketing, hoarding and smuggling and all the effects which we might be able to bring out by action on other fronts." These forces are not all gone. Some of them have gone underground. As regards the price situation, the rate of inflation has been contained, but as in the case of the British economy from the transition, from Stage III to Stage IV if now we have an inflation on the rebound, if we let go the control or if we are remiss in stringent action against smugglers, blackmarketeers and hoarders, we will be faced with a much more difficult situation. I am quite sure that the approach to these problems has been so effective and pragmatic that this will not evenatuate. Because of this optimisation plan model we could quote various figures which are not necessary now. The volume of money supply, the rate of growth, the balance of payment, the capacity utilisation and so many other factors are all relevant. There are columns of statistics which we could quote. I find in the present transition the things which are now taking place—inflationary stagnation or stagflation and fall in price. It is not necessary to give statistical data in this regard. Because of the time constraint, there are constraints all round. I would like to know more about the phase of economy we are in.

I would like to make some points. We welcome the plan for liquidation of rural indebtedness. Because we are coming to the ground from the micro dynamic models of growth, we are coming to the villages, to the rural base. The small is beautiful; from the macro to the micro level but if we want to give teeth into the policy of helping the rural workers, rural population, to get out of indebtedness into a two crop economy and relative growth, we have to follow up with opening of more rural banks and pump, more rural credit than we have provided for in the present budget. We have found out in our State of Bihar that the food production is significantly correlated with the amount of credit input but the significance of high-yielding varieties of crop with increase in production has not been so, nor in the matter of correlation between irrigational facilities and increase in food production. Knowing our area as we do, we can very well say this, that credit is the crux of the problem there. If

want to take them out of the slough of despondency, the only way is to provide them with more credit. How to increase our savings and investment and thereby our consumption? The only way lies in reducing the bank rates of interest so that investment could be made profitable, including small investments. We are happy that delinking of the rupee with the sinking sterling has at long last taken place for which we congratulate the Finance Minister.

As regards the debt servicing of Rs. 700 crores, the question arises how this came about. In a developing economy, unless the savings rate is high, foreign debt and foreign aid, which leads to increase in consumption, often by Government agencies, create what is called a Rochett effect and the consumption level goes up. Therefore the possibility of growth through higher levels of savings and investment through foreign aid is not realised. This gives rise also to inter-sectoral imbalances. Although the rate of inflation has gone down, there is great scope for improving the distribution system and distribution machinery. Things are not as good in the villages as they may be in industrial centres and in towns, State metropolies or in New Delhi itself. There are many instances which I can quote.

Sir, we are spending Rs. 150 to increase the output of coal by one tonne. Unless we push coal and soft coke into the countryside and save cowdung for agriculture we will have to spend Rs. 2000 per tonne on capital expenditure for thermal power generation, to utilise that one tonne of coal. It is fantastic thing indeed which gives us an Alice in Wonderland picture and we have to think anew of the critical path that is now opening up before us, but with so much of promise.

Sir, Mr. Subramaniam has been very kind in giving many reliefs to so many industries. But, what about the mica industry with sixty per cent load of unemployed workers out of which,—a highly laborintensive industry,—the exchequer has gathered more than Rs. 40 crores in the course of the last ten years? But, neither through diversification nor through subsidisation with the most miserable level of wage of Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 3.50 per week, these two lakhs women mica home splitters have been given any relief. That, Sir, is a matter of conscience and I would urge humbly upon our Finance Minister to take some definitive steps so that this problem may be tackled.

What about the four hundred closed handmade shellac factories in Chota Nagpur belt? The Finance Ministry, which was so stingy in giving permits for import of spare parts, should put its foot down and should insist that they design and fabricate the spare parts in India itself. Only then we can propel our economy and our nation towards technological independence which we so much want.

Sir, I have a small issue. Why waste money on collection of excise duty in Giridih? You are spending ten times more than what you are actually collecting. Why not locate in the district headquarters, an Income-tax Officer? Your revenues will sharply go up; your collections will go up. I suggest that this may be looked into.

Sir, in the end, I support the Finance Bill and once again I request the Finance Minister to kindly consider my two points which I have raised in this disaster area of Giridh and give it the attention it deserves.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill and I want to make a few observations regarding the agricultural development and other allied industries. Particularly, I want to mention one thing. That is about the encouragement given by the Government for the development of co-operative industries in areas where there is a possibility of sugarcane growing.

Formerly, years and years ago when British Government was here, they had constructed several mills with the help of big business people and money-lenders in U.P. and Bihar where there was no possibility to grow

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

cane with more sugar-content whereas, in States like Gujarat and Maharashtra and in the four Southern States which are giving first class cane and where recovery is also high and where they are paying more taxes by way of excise duty, nothing has been done. Of course, in recent years, there has been an increase in the number of sugarcane factories in the cooperative sector. The number of factories where there is sugar production stands at over 106 during this year. In respect of important operational aspects such as the determination of cane price, provision of bonus to labour, declaration of dividend on the share capital., etc., the sugar factories in various States have tended to adopt different policies and practices. Recently the Tariff Commission has recommended a certain tariff. I do not know the reason why they have recommended that tariff. It still remains a secret. Now, the Government abruptly says, without any reason being known to the public or to the industry or to the growers, that they have changed the price.

Upto the 11th of July, 1975, Andhra Pradesh was given Rs. 149.55 per quintal of sugar supplied by the factory owners. All of a sudden, Government, from 12-7-75, have fixed the levy price of sugar at Rs. 117.48 per quintal. Now, Sir, in South Bihar the yield per acre is 13-14 tons and because they are growing less and the sugar content recovery is 8 per cent the inefficiency has been rewarded. Whereas we have grown more and invested more, the price of levy sugar is only Rs. 117|-; in South Bihar it is Rs. 441. On our representation they have reduced it and from February 1976 instead of Rs. 441 it has come down to Rs. 286. In respect of Andhra the increase is only by Rs. 8|- making it Rs. 125|-. This is the way they are penalising efficiency for the development of, particularly, an agriculture industry.

Sir, we have no objection to nationalisation. Every grower is interested in the nationalisation of sugar industry. I would like to say a word about rice mills also. When Shri Subramaniam was the Food Minister, he gave a modern rice mill to West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. I happened to be the President of that cooperative society. That factory was constructed at a cost of Rs. 33 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 33 lakhs, Rs. 30 lakhs was the share of NCDC as loan through State Government and the remaining Rs. 3 lakhs was the share of the society. There is lack of interest at that State level as well as by the Food Department. The State Government is not prepared to give the procured levy paddy to this factory. As a result of this policy, the society has lost Rs. 33 lakhs so far.

Sir, just now, I am coming after attending the Sugar Factories Conference organised by NCDC but in that Conference also nobody replied about the cane pricing policy. Government has been keeping quite about it. The Industries Minister, Shri Pai, was good enough to say that efficiency should not be penalised and inefficiency should not be rewarded. Some vested interests in some political parties are propagating. taking advantage of the sugar policy, that the Government is giving a step-motherly treatment to the Deccan and Southern States where the area is more suitable for sugarcane production. Sir, Mr. Kidwai, when he was the Food Minister, said that if he had the power, he would have shifted all the sugar factories from North to South and some other industries might have been developed in Northern India Sir, the sugar industry directly concerns the farmers and the Government is collecting excise duty worth crores of rupees but they are not using the same for the development of the sugar cane production. The sugarcane production this year is less by 6 lakh tonnes as compared to last year's production. Further, Sir, this is the major industry which is earning a lot of the much-needed foreign exchange

for our country. Sir, I have raised this issue time and again and I would again emphasise that this agro-based industry should be developed further.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर): सभापति जी, मैं फाईनेन्स बिल का पूरा समर्थन करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी को और उनके विभाग को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि इस वर्ष जैसा बजट हमें देखने को मिला उसे सारे देश की जनता ने सराहा और मैं तो अपने जीवन में पहली ही दफा ऐसा बजट देख रहा हूं । कुछ हमारे विरोध पक्ष के साथियों ने इसकी आलोचना की लेकिन इसका सही पता तो देहातों, शहरों की गलियों और सड़कों पर घूमने पर लोगों की चर्चा से ही चलेगा कि इस वर्ष का बजट कितना अच्छा है । आज मैं यहां पर साहस के साथ कह सकता हूं कि लोगों ने एक तरफ तो प्राईम मिनिस्टर की सूझ बूझ की प्रशंसा की, दूसरी तरफ इमरजेंन्सी की प्रशंसा की और तीसरी तरफ हमारे फाईनेन्स मिनिस्टर की प्रशंसा की है । यह तीनों बातें इस बार थोड़े से दिनों में आम तौर पर देखने को मिली । मैं तो कहता हूं आप देखें कि पिछले वर्ष इसी समय देश की क्या हालत थी । बहुत सी बातें यहां पर कही गई कि यह होना चाहिये, वह होना चाहिये, सब कुछ होना चाहिए लेकिन आप यह क्यों नहीं सोचते हैं कि पिछले 11 महीनों के बीच में कितना परिवर्तन आया है, मैं समझता हूं दुनिया के इतिहास में कहीं भी ऐसा देखने को नहीं मिलेगा । (व्यवधान)

जहां तक मजदूरों का सवाल है मैं भी मजदूर संगठन से जुड़ा हुआ हूं । इन्टक के फाउन्डरों में से हूं। इन्टक को ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन देने वाला पहला व्यक्ति मैं हूं । आज ऐसे समय में मजदूर भी सोचते हैं कि अगर गरीबों का कुछ फायदा होता है तो थोड़ी कुर्बानी हमें भी करनी चाहिए । बंधक मजदूरों को मुक्ति कितना बड़ा भारी काम है? इस को देख कर आंसू आते हैं—जिस देश में हम रहते हैं, उस में कुछ ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जिन को हमारे बाप-दादाओं के जमाने से ऐसे लोगों को गुलाम बना कर रखा गया । आप सोचिए —आपको भी साहस करना चाहिए अगर हमें इस देश की इकानामी को बढाना और गरीबी को मिटाना है, तो उत्पादन भी ज्यादा बढ़ना चाहिए और हर क्षेत्र में वह उत्पादन बढना चाहिये । आज जितनी भी इण्डस्ट्रीज हों—वे पूरी क्षमता से चलनी चाहिये, लेकिन उस के लिये पैसा चाहिये और पैसे के लिये उद्योग विभाग, कामर्स विभाग, कृषि-विभाग सब फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का नाम लेते हैं। इस के लिये माननीय मंत्री जी को भी सोचना होगा और अर्थ-व्यवस्था का विकास करना होगा । अगर स्टाक जमा होता है तो मैं मानता हूं—इस में कोई हर्ज नहीं है । अगर चीजों की कमी के कारण लोगभूखे मरें, वह बुरा है, लेकिन यदि स्टाक जमा हो गया तो उस में कोई बुराई नहीं है। आप का नोट बनाने के कागज का कारखाना है—उस की यूनियन का मैं प्रेजिडेन्ट हूं । हम ने वहां पर डबल प्रोडेक्शन कर दी, आगे और भी बढ़ायेंगे, लेकिन जहां आप के नोट छपते है, देवास मे, वहा जो वह नया कारखाना डाला है, वह मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में है, वहां कुछ भी होने वाला नही है । वहा पर भी औद्योगिक शान्ति रहेगी, उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, उस के लिए आप निश्चिन्त रहिये ।

एक्सपोर्ट की बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं । एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए आप जो इण्डस्ट्री का आधुनिकीकरण करना चाहिये । इस के बिना दुनियां के देशों के सामने एक्सपोर्ट के मामले में हम टिक नहीं सकते हैं । अगर हम चर्खा लेकर बैठेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा । घरेलू खपत के लिये आप ग्रामोद्योग और चर्खा चलायें लेकिन विदेशों में कम्पीटशन में टिकने के लिये हमें इण्डस्ट्री का आधुनिकीकरण ही करना होगा । आप उद्योग मंत्री को लेकर बैठें कि जितनी

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

भी इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं उन का प्रोपर मेन्टेनेन्स होना चाहिये अगर प्रापर मेन्टनेन्स होगा तो उत्पादन भी ज्यादा बढ़ेगा और एक्सपेन्सेज भी कम आयेंगे ।

जहां तक टैक्स की चोरी की बात है-हमारा फर्ज है कि जहां भी राष्ट्रीय टैक्स की चोरी होती हो, उस पर हम पूरा ध्यान दें और उस को मंत्री जी के सामने ला कर रखें । टैक्स चोरी के मामले में आप ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है । लेकिन जब इण्डस्ट्रीज को देखते हैं, उद्योगों को देखते है, उन में जो टैक्स की चोरी होती है, बड़ी-बड़ी बेनामी शेयर्स, मेरे पास बहुत सारी यह रखी हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि उन पर भी आप को गहराई से विचार करना होगा । मैंने पिछले अधिवेशन में और उस के पहले भी जब चव्हाण साहब थे, 1972 में निवेदन किया था कि ग्रेचुइटी एक्ट बनाने के बाद क्या हुआ? जहां अच्छा प्राफिट हुआ वहां सारी ग्रेचुइटी की पिछली रकम मुनाफे में से निकाल कर खर्च में डाल दी जिस से वे टैक्स से भी बच गये और बोनस के कैलकुलेशन से भी ज्यादा देने से बच गये ।

दूसरी बात-आज ऐसी हालत है कि जो मजदूर रिट्रेन्च होता है या काम छोड कर जाता है या मर जाता है, उस की ग्रेच्युटी की रकम उस को नही मिलती है, कह दिया जाता है कि पैसा नही है । मैंने आप से पहले भी निवेदन किया था कि आप ग्रेचुइटी के बारे में भी एक एक्ट बनाइये, जिस तरह से आपने प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड के लिये ट्रस्ट बनाया है । ट्रस्ट बनाने से यह पैसा आप के हाथ में आयेगा और देश के विकास के कार्यों में लगेगा । मैंने अभी हाल में एक बैलेंससीट देखी तो मैं हरान रह गया, उस में एक करोड़ रुपये के करीब एडवर्टिजमेन्ट्स पर खर्च किया गया बताया है । आप ही बताईये कि क्या आप ने ऐसा कोई कानून बनाया है कि एडवर्टिजमेंन्ट्स पर केवल इतने परसैन्ट खर्च हो सकता है, जहां तक मुझे मालूम है आप ने ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बनाया है । एक यूनिट इतना रुपया एडवर्टिजमेंन्ट्स पर खर्च करता है तो फिर भगवान ही मालिक है । अगर आप उस के श्रमिकों को 8.33 परसैन्ट के हिसाब से बोनस देने तो मुतेश्कल से 10 लाख रुपये भी नहीं बनते, लेकिन एडवर्टिजमेंन्ट्स पर इस तरह से खर्चा होता है और उत्पादन खर्च में बताया जाता है । श्री मन् मेरे पास ऐसी फिगर्स हैं, मैं आप के सामने उन को पेश कर सकता हूं और यही वजह से उद्योगपति मुझ से डरते हैं । मैं उन की एक कप चाय भी नहीं पीता और सैकण्ड लोक सभा से उन की बलेंस-सीट्स का पोस्टमार्टम करता आया हूं । यह बतला रहा था कि उन्होने ग्रेचुइटी की रकम का खर्च में कैसे डाला अब आप को इस में विचार करना चाहिये और यह देखना चाहिये कि पिछली रकम को कैसे जल्द से जल्द निकाला और श्रमिकों को दिलाया जा सकता है और आइन्दा के सालों में प्रति वर्ष जो मुनाफा हो उसमे से ग्रेचुइटी की रकम कितनी निकलनी चाहिये ।

जहा तक बोनस शेअर्स की बात है- आप ने तीन साल में एक शेअर्स देने की व्यवस्था की थी, अब शायद दो कर दिए है जो रिजर्व में से दिये जाते है । लेकिन उस पर डिवीडेन्ड दिये जाने से बोनस केलकुलशन मे काफी कठिनाई होती है, इस सम्बन्ध मे एलोक बिल प्राफिट क्या होगा और श्रमिकों को बोनस कम मिलेगा इस तरफ भी आप को देखने की जरूरत है ।

सेलिंग एजेन्सी कमीशन यह क्या बीमारी है? इस सम्बन्ध में बेचान का सारा खर्चा और काम कम्पनी को करना पड़ता है किन्तु सेलिंग एजेन्ट का कमीशन, दूसरे एजेन्ट का कमीशन, इस सम्बन्ध मे अन्य सारा खर्चा अलग ऐजेन्टो को कम्पनी देती है । इस सम्बन्ध में फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब और ला-मिनिस्टर साहब को

विचार करना चाहिये, कि किस किस तरह के डबल खर्च और वह भी कितने परसैन्ट तक कम्पनी पर पड़ सकते हैं तथा वर्तमान कानून में क्या क्या परिवर्तन किये जाने चाहिये।

अब कुछ शब्द में अपनी यूनियन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं---मैं अपनी यूनियन का प्रैजिडेन्ट किन हालात में बना? उस समय आप के कारखाने मे 4 टन रोजाना की प्रोडक्शन होती थी और एक महीने से हड़ताल चल रही थी। चव्हाण साहब ने मुझ बुला कर कहा --"रामसिंह भाई" प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रही है, नोट नहीं छपेंगे तो काम कैसे चलेगा।" उसी रोज मे वहां गया, एक महीने से चल रही हड़ताल खत्म कराकर, दो आदमी जो अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड थे, उन्हे पुलिस को सौंपा और कारखाने को चालू कराकर आया। आज उस कारखाने में 4 टन के स्थान पर 8 टन की प्राडक्शन हो रही है, 1973 से वहा पर शानदार रूप से काम चल रहा है और कोई मार्का लाल नही है जो वहां हड़ताल करा सके-- यह बात मै दावे के साथ कहता हूं। लेकिन अफसोस यह है जिसे आप ने भी मन्जूर किया और मुखर्जी साहब ने भी मन्जूर किया कि ले-आफ का पैसा जो इण्डस्ट्रीयल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट के मताबिक बनता है, वह श्रमिका को मिलेगा, लेकिन 1973 से अभी तक वह नही मिला है। मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूं- अगर कोई गरीब प्रेजिडेन्ट बन जाय तो उस को दुतकारना नहीं चाहिये, उस की इज्जत करनी चाहिये। आज आप का देवास का कारखाना कितनी अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है बहुत से लेबर लीडर्स वहा जा कर तूफान मचाते है, लोगो को भडकाते है, लेकिन वहां के कांग्रेस मैन, वहा के एम० एल० ए० वहां के मजदूर आप के साथ हैं-इस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप के नासिक के कारखाने मे, होशंगाबाद के कारखाने मे, हैदराबाद के कारखाने मे, कलकत्ता के कारखाने मे- ये सब आप की नोट छापने की और अन्य टकसाले हैं- इन में एकसी नीति होनी चाहिये।

सब में इंसेंटिव दिया जाता है फिर देवास में श्रमिको को क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है? आप विचार करे कि जो होशंगाबाद, हैदराबाद, नासिक, कलकत्ता और बम्बई मे देते है, जो नीति आप वहां के लिये अपनाते है यही नीति देवास में भी अगर आप अपनायेंगे तो आप का प्रोडक्शन और भी अधिक बढेगा, औद्योगिक शांति रहेगी इस नीति से देश के सारे मजदूरों का आप को साथ मिलेगा, हमारी इकोनामी सुधरेगी और श्रीमत इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथ मजबूत होंगे।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछली शहर) : सभापति जी, मै प्रस्तुत विधेयक का समर्थन कर रहा हूं। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट प्रस्तुत करते समय कर निर्धारण की जो नीति घोषित की है उस का सारे देश ने स्वागत किया है कि उस का बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है। और हम इस को इस रूप मे देख सकते है कि पहली बार बजट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद किसी भी चीज का मल्य नहीं बढा है। इस तरह से जो नई नीति निर्धारित की गई है उस का एक अच्छा प्रभाव पडा है, सभी लोगों ने इस का स्वागत किया है। प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा घोषित 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम से एक आशा का सचार हुआ है और एक बुनियादी सिद्धान्त अपनाया गया है प्रशासन और राज्य के क्षेत्र मे।

अब तक हमारे देश मे कर-निर्धारण की जो पद्धति चालू है वह आम तौर से पाश्चात्य अर्थशास्त्रियों के दृष्टिकोण से है। हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी शासन मे जिस तरह से कर निर्धारण किया जाता था उस का लक्ष्य यह दिखलाई पड़ता था कि शासित देशों को शासक साम्राज्यवादी देश अपना चरागाह समझते थे और यहां की सम्पत्ति लूट कर अपने देश को आबाद करते थे। इस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारा देश जो सोने की चिडिया कहलाता था वह देश दुनियां का सब से बडा दरिद्र देश हो गया। उन लोगों के सामने इस देश की जनता का सुख, समृद्धि, विकास और आराम की कोई बात ध्यान में

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

नहीं थी। स्वतंत्रता के बाद जो नीतियां चल रही थी, जो नीतियां कर निर्धारण की थी करीब करीब हमने उसी ढर्रे को अपना रखा था जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि हम इस दिशा में अधिक प्रगति नहीं कर सके। अंग्रेजों की सामन्तवादी प्रथा, राजे, महाराजे, जमींदार और इस तरह से जो पद्धति थी, जो जड़ें बनाये थे, वह लूट खसोट कर रहे थे। उद्योगों में क्रान्ती के बाद बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हुए वह मजदूरों की कमाई को लूट कर सम्पति संग्रह का प्रयत्न करते रहे। एक कलकारखाने वाला दूसरा कल कारखाना बनाने की नीति अपनाता रहा। परिणाम हुआ देश में आर्थिक विषमता बहुत व्याप्त हो गई। कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोग धनी हुए और आम जनता गरीब हुई।

स्वाधीनता के बाद इस दिशा में जो थोड़ा सा परिणाम हुआ वह यह कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति कुछ सुधरी, सामान्य लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार आया, लेकिन जो मुट्ठी भर लोग थे वह अधिक सम्पन्न हो गये जिस को ले कर देश में असंतोष हुआ। इस दिशा में पिछले कुछ वर्षों से कदम उठाये गये थे जिन के द्वारा जमींदारों उन्मूलन हुआ, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण, राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स बन्द करना आदि उस दिशा में ठोस कदम थे जिस का प्रभाव पड़ा देश के उन स्वार्थी तत्वों पर जिन्हों ने पिछले तीन, चार साल से देश में एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी थी कि लगता था कि सरकार की गाड़ी नहीं चलने पायेगी। हमें इस बात का गर्व है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जैसी प्रधान मंत्री मिली, उनका कुशल नेतृत्व मिला जिन्हों ने दृढ़ता के साथ कदम उठा कर, बिना विरोधियों की परवाह किए हुए उन्हों ने जो कदम उठाया उस का इस तरह का व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ा कि देश ने एक नया मोड़ लिया है।

इस साल का जो बजट पेश किया गया है, वह उस का एक नमूना है। इस तरह का स्वागत पहले कभी बजट पर नहीं हुआ था और न केवल जानकर बल्कि सर्वसाधारण के ऊपर भी इस का प्रभाव पड़ा है, जो हम लोगों को देखने में आया है।

हमारे देश में शासन की जो पद्धति थी, वह बहुत पुरानी थी और कर निर्धारण की भी पुरानी पद्धति है। शासन का, राज्य का यह काम है कि जैसे सूरज सारे विश्व से अपनी किरणों के द्वारा पानी खींचता है और भाप के रूप में उस को ऊपर ले जा कर बादल बना कर जगह जगह बरसाता है, उसी तरह शासन जनता से कर ले कर उस का समुचित वितरण करे जिस से सारे देश में, समाज में समानता पैदा हो और सब लोगों को समान रूप से लाभ मिले। यह जो नीति है जिस का चाणक्य (कौटिल्य) ने अपने अर्थशास्त्र में प्रतिपादित किया है और अच्छे ढंग से किया है, जिस की तरफ हमारे देश के लोगों का ध्यान नहीं जाता, जो कि हम को पढाया नहीं जाता और बताया नहीं जाता, उस को अच्छी तरह से प्रतिपादित करना चाहिए। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि पाश्चात्य के अर्थशास्त्री भी उस नीति को अपना सकते हैं, समझ सकते हैं और लाभ भी उठा सकते हैं। वास्तव में वह नीति ऐसी है जो कि किसी एक देश के लिए नहीं है बल्कि दुनियां के हर देश के लिए है और सारे विश्व में अगर उस को अपनाया जाए, तो वास्तव में उस से समाजवाद का सच्चा खाका उपस्थित हो सकता है और शासन का उद्देश्य सिद्ध हो सकता है।

हमारे देश की प्राचीन नीति में संग्रह को पाप माना गया था लेकिन आज यह है कि बैंकों में रुपया इकट्ठा करने की, संग्रह करने की प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो गई है और उस की देख रेख का कोई उपाय नहीं है। बड़े लोगों की जो सहायता करने वाले है, मदद करने वाले है, वे कर की चोरी करने वालों की पैरवी कर के उन्हे बचाते हैं और वे स्वयं भी अपनी सही आमदनी नहीं बताते है और खुद कर की चोरी करते हैं। इन को पकड़ने के लिए और इन से समुचित रूप

से कर वसूल करने के लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं अपनाया गया है और इन से प्रोत्साहन पा कर दूसरे लोग भी कर की चोरी करने लग जाते हैं। इस तरह से देखते देखते छोटी सी सम्पत्ति वाले, साधन वाले करोड़पति और लखपति बन जाते हैं। उन की आमदनी की कोई जांच पड़ताल नहीं करता है। जो श्रम करता है, जो कठिन परिश्रम करता है चाहे वह खेत में काम करने वाला किसान हो और चाहे मिल में काम करने वाला मजदूर हो, वह इतने दिनों तक परिश्रम करने के बाद भी सम्पन्न नहीं हो पाता। दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि कुछ लोग ऐसे हथकंडे अपनाते हैं कि देखते देखते वैभवशाली हो जाते हैं, करोड़पति और लखपति बन जाते हैं। उन की जांच पड़ताल का सरकार को कोई तरीका निकालना चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि इस तरह के काम में वे सफल न हो सकें।

सरकार की जो कर निर्धारण की नीति है, उस में आजकल एक दोष और दिखलाई पड़ता है। सरकार जो कर इकट्ठा करती है, सरकारी प्रशासन में रहने वाले लोग समझते हैं कि इस का लाभ हमें ही मिलना चाहिए। इस चीज पर रोक लगनी चाहिए।

ओवरटाइम देने पर कुछ रुकावट डाली गई है लेकिन इस मामले में और कड़ाई बर्तनी चाहिए और अगर काम ज्यादा है तो उन लोगों को ओवरटाइम न दे कर दूसरे को काम देना चाहिए और रोजगार का अवसर देना चाहिए।

आखरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि विज्ञापनों पर बड़ा पैसा खर्च हो जाता है। इन पर भी रोक लगाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं और वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन में प्रस्तुत वित्त विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन करते हुए, आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी को और इन के सहयोगी राज्य मंत्री और उप मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुए, यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि—

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue your speech on Friday. The House now stands adjourned to meet again on Friday, the 14th May, 1976.

16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 14, 1976/Vaisakha 14, 1898 (Saka)

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